Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1844. NO. 16.

PITTSBURGH... JANUARY 8, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER IV.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 4th, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I was laboring under a mistake yesterday, when I said the Legislature was fully officered, inasmuch as I had not learned at that time that the former clerk had withdrawn his name as a candidate for the clerkship. To-day the Senate made choice of J. J. McCahen, of Philadelphia, as Clerk, who was a conspicuous actor in the Buckshot war, and more recently a member of the House of Representatives. George M. Lauman, the defeated democratic candidate for the House of Representatives from this county, received, to-day, the appointment of transcribing Clerk, in the place of Mr. Perry lately deceased. I believe the Democratic party have always, since the recommendation of Gen. Jackson, lived up to the principle of rewarding their friends and punishing their enemies. It certainly has been so in Pennsylvania, and in many of the states of the confederacy. Whether the world does not wag along about as well under this kind of policy, the people must determine, and if it be wrong, apply the remedy in the right place. "To the victors belong the spoils" said Gov. Marcy in the U. S Senate, and a faithful adherence to that sentiment, by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, has, undoubtedly, contributed much to the numerical force and effective power of the party.—The business of the Legislature is yet in embryo--the standing committees have not been appointed, and the principal business of to day has been the presentation of private petitions and resolutions. It is apparent, that there is a large field of labor, just ready to open, and that it is nearly ready for the thrusting in of the sickle. The questions arising on the subject of the state printing will most assuredly occupy a large portion of the time of the Legislature. Blows are to be given and received, and it behooves the political gladiators, who enter the arena of this political theatre, to husband their resources. Whack for whack will be multiplied. The important question, whether the Executive and the Attorney General are to constitute the board to try the sanity of the Legislature, and ascertain whether they were *compos mentis*, when passing the state printer's law of the last session, is to be definitely settled. Sundry petitions are before the House for a repeal of that law, and for giving the printing and binding to the lowest bidder, and praying the House to investigate the charges made against the state printers, and if true, to cause measures to be taken for restitution of their ill-gotten gains. The latter portion of the prayer has reference to the former state printers, whom (it is said) have *appropriated*, (that is the mildest term) sundry thousands of the hard dollars of the hard working and tax paying yeomanry of Pennsylvania to their own private use, without adequate consideration, and, perhaps, in some cases, without so much as saying "by your leave." We have had *three* vetoes today—a pretty fair start, one would say, in the veto line.

The *first* was of the election district bill, regulating the times and places of holding elections in different township in the Commonwealth. The *second* was, of the act of last session, authorizing the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, and sale of the main line of the State improvements. The Governor thinks this the height of folly and madness, suicidal in itself, and not called for in any emergency, nor on any ground of expediency. The *third* is of a bill of the last session, providing for the organization and equipment of certain volunteer Militia companies. The main objection is, that it smacks too strong of *partial legislation*; a species of legislation that has been practiced oftener, and carried to more dangerous extent, by the Democratic party, than by any other party or faction since the first formation of our government.

In the House, Mr. Tustin of the county offered a resolution providing that the State pay for all the *newspapers received* and *sent* by the members. This was opposed by Roumfort of the county, and advocated by Brackenridge and Hinchman. The resolution was intended to cover a defect in the law of last session, which did not provide for the payment of postage on *newspapers*. A motion was made to amend the resolution by adding a new section, repealing the 11th section of the act in which the alleged defect existed, and which limited the amount of each member's expenditure for stationery, &c, to ten dollars for the session. This amendment prevailed in the House, but will not pass the Senate—should it, the "blank paper and twine" remain as heretofore; and the last session *labored* that this might "bring forth a *mouse*." The plot thickens, and the question will be put, and have to be fairly answered to the people; who is the legitimate expounder of the legitimately expressed wishes of the people? the executive or the legal tribunal?

Mr McCaslin, of Greene county, (I think) introduced a resolution to-day, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their exertions speedily to have the territory of Oregon annexed to the United States. Laid on the table.

The democrats have a caucus to-night to concert some course in relation to the State printing, as well as to make arrangements for the election of a new State Treasurer, in place of Hon Job Mann, who declines a re-election. Seth Salisbury, of "toiling millions' memory," Judge Rhawn, of Schuylkill county, and Lowry, of Centre county, I understand are candidates. Z.

NUMBER V.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 5, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Not much business was done in the House to-day. It continued in session but three hours, from 10 A. M., to 1 P. M. One of the members from Allegheny, (whose name I did not learn,) offered a resolution instructing our delegation in Congress to urge the abolition of the Military Academy at West Point. The utility of the institution, in a national point of view, is perhaps questionable. Mr. McWilliams of Huntingdon county, moved a resolution that the clerk of the House be directed to keep a strict account on the Journal, of all the items of stationery furnished each member during the session, and that the amount so furnished be deducted from their pay, respectively. The Yeas and Nays being called were as follows: Yeas 69. Nays 30. Mr. Tustin moved that the law of 1843, relating to the expenses of government, together with the resolution, be referred to the Judiciary committee, with instructions to report such alterations in the law as they might deem necessary, which was carried. Petitions continue coming in from the people all over the State, calling loudly for "retrenchment and reform," and as far as I can judge from present appearances will meet a hearty response on the part of the Legislature. True, there is some difference manifested already in relation to the mode of operation; whether to commence with the spigot or the bung-hole.

Mr. McFadden, of Washington, introduced a resolution, providing, that that portion of the Governor's Message which relates to the fraudulent combination of certain persons to procure the late election of state printer, be referred to a select committee with power to send for persons and papers, and that no further action be had by the House upon the subject until the committee report. Roumfort opposed the resolution, on the ground that it was interfering with the duties of one of the standing committees of the house, and lacking in that courtesy to the standing committee which had always been accorded to it. Mr. McFadden's resolution was postponed, and a resolution introduced by Roumfort, that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the state printing be referred to the Committee on printing, carried.

Mr. Bailey of York, offered a joint resolution instructing our delegation in Congress to vote for a remuneration to Gen. Jackson, for the fine imposed on him by Judge Hall. Sundry petitions from Allegheny, Cambria and Lycoming counties, were presented praying for the repeal of the state printer Law, and that the printing may be given to the lowest bidder—same from Westmoreland. Mr. Dunlap, of Erie, offered a resolution, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of continuing the district court in the Judicial district of which Erie forms a part, which was referred accordingly. Mr. Dunlap called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, providing that the Legislative Hall shall be closed on Sundays.

Roumfort moved to amend it, by inserting that the members agree to give their Sunday per diem allowance to the churches of Harrisburgh. After some humorous remarks by Mr. R., a motion was made to refer the resolution and amendment to the committee on Vice and Immorality: this was lost. A motion was then made to postpone indefinitely; carried. Ayes 53. Nays 45. There is too much good sense and morality (to say nothing else,) in the motion, to prevail in this Legislature. There is too much fear of religious restraint to warrant the introduction and passage of the resolution, or any one of a kindred character, I fear. Not that this Legislature is less pious than others, but large bodies of men away from home, like to ramble on the Sabbath day. Mr. Bright, of Northumberland, called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, providing for the printing of the Governor's message. It was opposed by Roumfort on the ground of its expense, and on the further one, that it is already, through the agency of the press, circulating all over the State and country. Mr. Brackenridge advocated its printing on the ground that it contained important statistical information, which the people should know, in view of heavy prospective taxation, and also as an act of courtesy to the executive. The resolution being under consideration the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the business was of an ordinary character, with the exception, perhaps, of the debate which arose on the motion to have the Governor's Veto of the bill of last session incorporating the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, entered on the Journal. This motion was opposed with great force by Mr. Darsie, who made an able argument against it: basing it, mainly, on the unconstitutionality of the measure, claiming that as the bill originated in the other House, it ought to be there entered. The resistance offered, called forth considerable debate, but on the yeas and nays being taken, the privilege was denied—21 to 7. The Senate also, on motion of Mr Darsie, took up the resolution offered by him on Tuesday last, asking for information in relation to certain contracts entered into between the Canal Commissioners and D. H. Dotterer & Co., which was passed. The history of the contracts alluded to appears to be, that in 1841 the Berks County Bank held the funds of the Commonwealth to the amount of near $75,000 being part of the loan authorized by the act of May '41 which was placed on the books of the bank to the credit of the Treasurer of the Canal Commissioners. Afterwards the bank became embarrassed, and fears were entertained for the safety of these funds. The Board of Canal Commissioners entered into a cotract with D. H. D. & Co., to make for the use of the State, eight Locomotive engines for $6,500 each, making $60,000. $11,877, part of the $60,000, was drawn from the bank upon the order of *O. F. Johnson, Attorney General*, and the balance in notes and securities against third persons, was paid to D. H. D. & Co. Among the securities thus transfered to D. H. D. & Co., was an interest in a valuable tract of coal land, purchased by Llyod Wharton, then President of the bank, of E. B. Hubley, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners. Wharton & Davis H. Dotterer, are the *only* individuals composing the firm of D. H. D. & Co. This contract has never been fulfilled on the part of the said company, as the engines have never been made or delivered. Besides, the money has been taken, and the interest of the Commonwealth transfered to said Company, without even the forms of law to justify it. The object of Mr Darsie, I understand is, so to shape the case that foundation may be laid for a successful prosecution *vs.* D. H. D. & Co., to recover from them these *"plunderer's profits."* He is zealous and untiring in his efforts, to ferret out the iniquity that seems to abound in high places. Z.

From the Baltimore American.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, Jan'y 2, 1844.

SENATE.

The President of the Senate presented the credentials of the new Senator of Maryland, Hon. Mr. Pearce, which, at the suggestion of his colleague, were placed on file.

Mr. Buchannan presented a petition from Joseph Stowe and others, who were confined at Dartmoor during the late war; they pray Congress in consideration of their age and poverty to make provision for their support: also one from the city and county of Philadelphia on the subject of the French Spoliations: also one from Jno. Fish, who represents that he is a manufacturer of oval bake pans and frying pans, and that the duty on the raw material exceeds that on the manufactured article, so that the discrimination is *against* the manufacturer. Mr. B. presumed that no bill on the subject of the Tariff could originate here, but moved, however, the reference of the petition.

Mr. Jarnagin, by leave, introduced a bill for dividing the United States into two military districts.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Lucius Lyon, Mich., was qualified and took his seat this morning.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved that the House suspend the Rules to go into Committee of the Whole upon the bill to refund the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Adams hoped the morning would be devoted to the reception of Petitions.

Mr. Elmer, of N. J., desired that the Committee on Elections might have a clerk.

The yeas and nays were called upon Mr. Ingersoll's motion (a vote of two thirds being necessary.) The yeas were 105 and nays 45—two thirds, and the rules were suspended.

Mr Adams, Chairman of the Select Committee to revise rules and orders, desired to report before the House went into Committee. Objections were made and the report could not be submitted. [The Committee recommend the rescinding of the 21st rule.]

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr Davis of Indiana in the Chair.

Mr. Barnard, of N. Y., was entitled to the floor, and addressed the House in a long and able argument against the Bill. Mr. B reviewed with much clearness the transactions connected with Gen Jackson's conduct and the imposing of the fine upon him by Judge Hall. He considered the conduct of the Gen as unparalleled and outrageous, and he defended the conduct of Judge Hall.

Mr Dawson, of La, continued the debate and commenced with a handsome and elaborate eulogy of Gen Jackson—of the man and his conduct.

Mr. Kennedy of Indiana followed with a zealous speech in defence of the Bill.

Mr. Grider of Ky. followed. He condemned certain contemptuous remarks which the gentleman preceding him had uttered against the Judiciary, and proceeded to show wherein the conduct of General Jackson and judge Hall were both worthy of commendation.

Mr Dean of Ohio, among many competitors, next got the floor and addressed the House in a violent party speech in favor of the Bill—Mr. D. was upon the floor when I closed.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings in Congress on Wednesday last were of considerable interest, but from want of room we are compelled to condense. In the *Senate*, nothing of any special interest was transacted. In the *House*, our report of yesterday left that body in Committee on Tuesday evening discussing the matter of Gen. JACKSON's fine. The Committee rose without taking any question. Mr. ADAMS then submitted a report on the rules which was ordered to be printed. Mr. A. made a motion that the new rules, which leave out the odious 21st, be the order of the day for Tuesday next. The motion was rejected.

On *Wednesday*, after several resolutions on various matters had been presented and adopted, a resolution was introduced to reconsider a vote of last evening by which the House refused to make the Rules and orders the special order of the day for Tuesday next. Mr. C. JOHNSTON moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion was voted down by those *opposed* to the 21st; ayes 80, noes 87. The resolution was then laid over until the states are called upon for resolutions. Some other matters of interest were then introduced, which we have not room to notice, when the *Tariff* was attacked by Mr Rhett of S. C, who introduced a Resolution, upon which he moved the previous Question, instructing the Committee of ways and means to report a Bill reducing all duties over 30 per cent to that amount, and in two years all duties to 20 per cent, with discriminations only in favor of Revenue.

There was a second to the Previous Question, 81 to 40,—the Whig members voting in favor of it, in order to test the views of the majority upon the merits of the Resolution by a direct vote.

The main question was ordered, and the vote excited a good deal of interest. It was as follows:

For the Resolution, 57 yeas. Against it 112!! nays.

The vote excited considerable interest in the House, as it was a demonstration from the Calhoun men to their Van Buren allies.

This did not yet satisfy the CALHOUN men, they were determined to bring the VAN BUREN men to a vote in every form, and the Whigs were ready to help them. Mr. BLACK, of Georgia, then presented a Resolution, upon which he moved the Previous Question, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a Bill to revise the present Tariff and to establish a Tariff of Revenue only.

There was a second for the Previous Question. Ayes 92, noes not counted. The main question was carried *nem con*, and the House again brought to vote upon the Tariff question in a different form. The yeas and nays were called, and the Resolution of Mr. BLACK was lost ayes 83!! nays 84!!

The resolution was only rejected by one vote! Several of the Van Buren men dodged the vote. We shall publish the yeas and nays and analyze this vote more at our leisure.

The *Apportionment Bill* was then attacked, by Mr. A. V. BROWN, who, on leave, introduced a bill to repeal the 2d section of the apportionment bill. (The same which has already been nullified.) Mr. B moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, and the motion prevailed.

The *Sub Treasury* was then introduced by Mr. DUNCAN, of Ohio, who submitted a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and for dissolving the Government from all connexion with the banks.

Upon the adoption of this resolution, the yeas and nays were called, and it was agreed to by 110 to 58.

Another resolution about the tariff was offered, but before the question was taken,

The House adjourned.

From the Washington Whig Standard.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, Jan'y 4, 1844.

SENATE.

The Secretary of the Senate made the usual annual report in reference to the clerks of this body.

Mr Hannegan, by leave, introduced a bill making appropriations for the continuance of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

The Senate took a short executive session, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The resolution of Mr. McDowell, of Ohio, was the first business in order. It proposed that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill providing sufficient revenue for the wants of Government economically administered, and with discriminations only in favor of revenue.

The previous question having been moved last evening by the author of the resolution, there was a second this morning. The main question was ordered, and the yeas and nays upon the resolution, which was rejected, yeas 84, nays 102.

FRIDAY, January 5, 1844.

The Senate did not sit to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The States and Territories having been called through for resolutions,

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved a suspension of the rules to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Adams declared this motion a breach of faith, inasmuch as he had given way yesterday to allow the call of the States to be continued, with a general understanding on the part of the House that the question upon the report, revising the rules and orders of the House, would be taken up immediately thereafter; Mr. A., therefore, with much earnestness of manner stigmatised this movement of Mr. Ingersoll as a "breach of faith."

Mr Ingersoll replied, with equal asperity, that he was far less capable of breach of faith than the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Adams said he should not call the gentleman to order, for he cared very little for anything he might say.

Mr. Ingersoll. "I'll make him care!"

Mr. Adams. "I defy him."

Mr White, of Ky, then rose and made a clear statement of the condition of the business of the House yesterday, when Mr Adams had courteously yielded his right to priority upon a privileged motion, and remarked that it would be flagrant injustice to the gentleman from Massachusetts to deny him his deferred rights.

Mr Ingersoll asked the Speaker, if his view of the case coincided with that of the last Speaker. The Speaker replied affirmatively.

Mr Ingersoll said, if it was so, he should not set up his view, tho' entirely opposite, against the understanding of the House; he therefore withdrew his motion.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to set apart a day for considering the Report of the Select Committee on the Rules and Orders, was then taken by yeas and nays, and it was carried by a vote of 102 to 78.

Mr Adams then moved to set apart Tuesday next as the day for considering this report.

Mr Cave Johnson asked if this would not require a vote of two thirds?

The Speaker said it would.

Mr. Adams questioned the correctness of this decision.

Mr. White went into an argument to prove that the Speaker was wrong, and that it was entirely a negative of a privileged question to trammel it with the requisition of a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Dromgoole then rose, and after some remarks upon the ground taken by Mr. White, moved a recommitment of the report to the same committee.

Mr. Black, of Ga., moved to amend this motion by instructing the committee to reinstate the 25th rule formerly the 21st which excludes abolition petitions.

Mr. Gilmer rose to a point of order, and insisted that the two last motions were made under a misapprehension, and that the report of the select committee was not before the House for action now, but was in the same position with all other reports, and must wait its turn to be taken up in order. Mr. G. deprecated the excitement which had been exhibited in the House this morning, and hoped the gentlemen would "keep cool."

Mr. Black, with much warmth, replied that he, for one, should not keep cool.

[Here Mr. Gilmer rose and said that he did not allude to him.]

Mr. Black went on to say that his constituents would not expect him to keep cool—cool! never, sir, until the torch of the incendiary shall cool me.

Here came up a multitude of points of order which it is idle for us to attempt to follow.—We might as well undertake to chase zero through the frozen regions of infinity, as to keep the record of these hair-splitting abstractions. The whole question of Slavery and Antislavery was finally opened up for debate. Mr. Hamlin of Maine, and Mr. Beardsley of New York made speeches in favor of the right of Petition.

Mr. Clingman, of N. C., then obtained the floor, and made an argument replete with sound, practical good sense. He was the only member south of the Potomac, as he stated, who had voted to rescind the 21st rule. He had been assailed in various papers for his vote but with a slang denunciation which he entirely disregarded.

We have not room to follow Mr. Clingman in his remarks. Among other things he states that the right of petition ought to be as full and free in this country, as the right to pray to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

Mr. Duncan next obtained the floor, and moved the adjournment of the House.

☞ The Watchman of the Valley has the following in reference to the numbers on Masonry:

MASONRY.—Our numbers on this subject will be resumed as soon as we get other matters disposed of which now engross our editorial labors. The fact that several editors having regularly copied them enhances the obligation to redeem our pledge.

MR. WEBSTER.—It is said in the Newark Post, that Mr. WEBSTER has purchased for $25,000, the Weehawken House, formerly owned by Judge Bergen, situated about two miles from Hoboken. If so, we presume he intends to reside in New Jersey for objects connected with his legal pursuits.

Mr. M'Kennan

There seems to be a great disinclination on the part of the Antilocofoco press of Pennsylvania, to relinquish the idea of having Mr. M'KENNAN as our candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. The Carlisle Herald, noticing that gentleman's remark that the Whigs may command his services in any way they thing proper, says:

"In our opinion the Whigs *ought* to "command the services" of Mr. McKennan in this way [for Governor.] We believe, with the 'Forum,' that he is the strongest man that could be selected, and could beat either Shunk or Muhlenburgh by several thousands majority. As to his qualifications, they are of the very first order—such as would make him a Chief Magistrate worthy of Pennsylvania."

The Washington Reporter, encourages the idea that Mr. M'KENNAN may yet consent to be a candidate. If he will at all consent, it is of the utmost importance that it should be known soon. The Reporter says:

"But we did not purpose when we took up our pen, to write an eulogium on Mr. M'Kennan. This is not needed. We merely meant to say, that the clamor of the people of this State is becoming so general and importunate, that we sincerely trust that he may be induced to reconsider his determination, and permit the people to elect him Governor, as they pledge themselves to do, by ten thousand majority.

The people seem to think that Mr. M'Kennan gives them a license to use his name, by the concluding terms of his letter of declination. *We think so, too.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts assembled in Boston on Wednesday. JOS. QUINCY, Jr., Whig, was chosen President of the Senate, by 10 out of 16 votes, C. CALHOUN, Clerk. In the House, THOS KINNICUTT, Whig, was chosen Speaker by 185 out of 310 votes, and CHAS. W. STORY, Clerk.

Another trial took place in the 3d, 6th and 7th Congressional Districts of Massachusetts on Monday last, to elect Congressmen. From the returns received, the Locofoco Bay State Democrat says, "the appearances are that the three Whig candidates are elected." We are glad to hear it. The following are the returns as far as received:

Third District—Abbott, 2,945; Mansur, 2,273; scattering, 766.

Sixth District—Baker 4,079; Chapin, 3,152; scattering, 789.

Seventh District.—Rockwell, 1,807, Brown 1,569; scattering, 274.

New York—Governor's Message.

The New York Tribune of Wednesday publishes the Message of Governor Bouck of New York, which was received at that office by express. It is quite a voluminous document. We learn from it, that 57 Associations and individual Bankers are now doing business with a nominal capital of $5,139,776 50, upon which there have been issued circulating notes to the amount of $4,205,012, and there is in actual circulation, $3,547,352.

The securities consist of the following stocks

New York State Stocks,	$1,703,084 38
Stocks of other States, at market value,	903,000 00
Cash on Deposit,	7,040 96
Bonds and Mortgages,	1,529,987 56
	$4,143,112 90

One Banking Association and five individual Banks have commenced operations during the past year, and have deposited New York State Stocks amounting to $315,565; circulating notes issued on the above $315,565.

The following statement shows the amount of the State Debt, the rate per cent. of interest, and the sum required to pay the interest, on the 30th September, 1843, including the stocks issued for defaulting railroads:

	Debt.	*Int.*
At 4½ per cent.	$587,700 00	$26,446 50
" 5 " "	15,983,766 95	799,188 35
" 5½ " "	1,628,000 00	89,540 00
" 6 " "	3,106,512 87	186,390 78
" 7 " "	3,938,517 28	275,696 21
Pays no interest	12,771 27	
	$25,287,268 37	$1,477,261 84
Debt due the specific funds	577,438 14	
	$25,834,706 51	
Available means in the hands of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund,	1,987,538 89	
	$23,847,167 62	

There are unavailable means amounting to about $350,080, consisting of loans to insolvent banks.

There is also a contingent liability for stocks issued on loans to railroad companies, which have thus far paid the interest. This liability amounts to $1,720,000.

The message favors amendments to the Constitution in regard to the Judiciary and the power of contracting debt by the Legislature, and with great wisdom suggests that those and other useful amendments, if desired by the people, can be most advantageously perfected in the mode pointed out by the Constitution—by successive legislatures, rather than by a convention.

A gratifying account is presented of the operations on the canals, and of the general revenue—the surplus of half a million over and above all expenditures appears; but this *will all be absorbed*, the Governor says, by payments on account of damages and claims for suspended contracts on the public works.

The residue of the Message is devoted to local State matters, avoiding very properly interference with those of the Union, and, save the silly paragraph at the close about "the national justice" of repaying Gen. Jackson's fine, and recommending to the Legislature to interfere in the matter, which they have no business to do, the Message is a respectable and useful paper.

KENTUCKY.

The Legislature of this State convened on the 30th ult., and the Message of Gov. LETCHER appears in the Commonwealth of the 2nd inst. It is an admirable document, brief, clear, and explicit, and confined entirely to state affairs. It presents Kentucky in a position which may well be envied by some of her less fortunate sisters, who have ventured into expenditures beyond their ability promptly to meet.

The whole debt of the state at this time is $3,964,500. This debt is quite small, and the Governor remarks, it can be discharged with the utmost ease, with ordinary prudence in its management, by the time it falls due, without creating the slightest pressure upon the people. The credit of the State is of the very highest character. Her bonds are sought with avidity in the money markets and command prices considerably above par. Capitalists have learned, what should have been appreciated more properly long ago, that Kentucky, for ability and disposition to comply with her engagements, is surpassed by no other State. This is a subject of just and honest pride; and the Governor would have been unfaithful to the impulses of his own warm heart, not to have displayed his gratification in appropriate language.

Although the valuation of taxable property for 1843, falls below that of 1842, there is no necessity for increasing the rate of taxation: and a wise amendment of the system of assessing property, which is earnestly recommended, will undoubtedly produce an adequate revenue.

One of the most remarkable incidents in the history of Kentucky, says the Commonwealth in its comments, is illustrated in the message. On the assemblage of the last Legislature, the country was convulsed by alarm growing out of pecuniary embarrassments. A panic had siezed the public mind and it was frightful to contemplate the results to which it seemed to be urging the people. Measure after measure, of dangerous tendency, was proposed; and no one could foresee the end. But prudence and wisdom prevailed. All the dangerous laws were avoided; and a remedial measure was adopted, the admirable effect of which has been already illustrated by experience. An arrangement was made with the banks, by which they engaged to loan $100,000 in each of the Congressional districts, in small sums to each applicant, payable in small instalments, thus giving the people ample time to realize their earnings. This law quieted the panic and restored confidence. The loans were made in good faith and the people relieved. Indeed many of the borrowers returned the whole loan before the first instalment fell due: and it is a most extraordinary and gratifying fact, stated in the message, that *not one* of the borrowers has failed to pay his calls. The simple statement of these facts presents a beautiful picture, both of the excellence of the law and the improving condition of the country.

The remarks of the message on the doctrine of repudiation, are in the right vien, and we copy them with pleasure, hoping they may be responded to by every state in the Union. They are as follows:

"The doctrine of repudiation, I am proud to say, receives no encouragement, gets no indulgence, meets no toleration from any quarter in all our borders. If there be a single one amongst us, who is in the least infected with that terrible disease. I am not aware of the fact. No such demoralizing doctrine can, or ever will, find a resting place in Kentucky. Our constituents have a character to sustain, which they inherited at their birth, and they mean, at any sacrifice, to transmit it to posterity as bright, as pure, and as fresh as they received it from their renowned forefathers. In truth, they look upon their State character as part and parcel of their own personal reputation, and will, forever, support the one with the same zeal and spirit that they would promptly defend the other. Every citizen, (political differences form no exception,) whether he be humble or exalted, poor or rich, justly considers himself an equal stockholder, to all intents and purposes, in the honor, credit, good faith, and glory of our beloved Commonwealth. A failure, on her part, to fulfil her engagements, or a refusal to acknowledge the obligation of contracts, would, therefore, inflict an incurable wound upon his personal honor."

THE TARIFF—TEA AND COFFEE.

The National Intelligencer of Friday says: "The decisions in the House of Representa-"tives, within the last two days, upon ques-"tions connected with the Tariff, may, we "suppose, be considered, as test questions—"So considered they confirm the impression "upon our mind, heretofore conveyed to our "readers, that the existing Tariff will not be "touched at the present session of Congress."

"We now hazard, with equal confidence, the "prediction that the proposed duties upon Tea "and Coffee, in aid of the revenue, will not "be laid at this session, if by the present Con-"gress."

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER arrived at Washington on Wednesday, and will, it is thought, remain there, during the winter months.

GEORGIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The election for members of Congress in Georgia took place on Monday last. The only returns received are from Richmond county, in which Gen. D. L. Clinch (Whig) has a majority of 305 votes.

The New Orleans Picayune says that Judge Porter, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, is in a more dangerous condition than was at first supposed. Fears are entertained that his sickness will prove fatal.

We are sorry to learn, says the National Intelligencer, that Senator SEVIER, of Arkansas, who has been indisposed ever since he arrived here from the West, continues seriously ill at his lodgings in this city.

MR. CLAY arrived at New Orleans on the 23rd ult, and immediately became the guest of Dr. MERCER, of that city, whose hospitality he enjoyed in New Orleans last spring. The Cresent City, speaking of his arrival, says: "We understand that the illustrious Kentucky statesman comes hither on private business solely, and that he deprecates any kind of political display on the part of his admirers."

THE NOMINATIONS.—We learn from the Baltimore American, that the Senate, on Tuesday last, confirmed the nominations of Mr UPSHUR as Secretary of State, and of Mr. NELSON as Attorney General. The nominations of Messrs HENSHAW and PORTER were not considered. It is at least very doubtful whether the Senate will confirm them.

Hon. J. A. PEARCE.—We regret to learn from the Baltimore Patriot that the Hon. J. A. PEARCE, U. S. Senator elect of Maryland, is prevented from taking his seat by severe sickness in his family.

ANOTHER LIBEL CASE.—The Commonwealth *vs.* RUSSELL ERRETT, for libel on ALEX. JAYNES. The libellous matter in this case was published in the Daily Sun. The case was given to the Jury on Friday last, and on Saturday the Jury brought in defendant guilty of libel upon Mr. JAYNES. The defendant's counsel entered motions for arrest of Judgment and for a new trial. One or two other libel suits are yet depending.

SKUNKS AGAINST COONS.—The "State of Williamsport" Lycoming County Gazette, a Locofoco paper, has the following, which must smell quite as offensive to Locofocos as ever the much villified and injured coon did:

WORSE THAN *Coon!* In publishing the proceedings of a meeting held at Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvanian makes a resolution read,—"Resolved, That a committee of 17 be appointed, who shall act as a SKUNK Committee," &c. That city of Pittsburgh must be *odoriferous* as well as smoky! Not content with this large committee, the Pennsylvanian goes further by saying—"After giving three cheers for 'OLD SKUNK,' which made the building shake, adjourned." Otto of roses must be looking up by this time!

We suppose that the Skunk is hereafter to be taken as the emblem of the Locotoco party, in opposition to "that same old Coon" of the Whigs.—*Lancaster Union.*

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.—The N. Y. American says it learns from a sure source, that it has been resolved by the Executive to send in the name of JOHN C SPENCER, for the Judgeship left vacant by the death of Judge THOMPSON.

OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO.—The National Intelligencer states that WADDY THOMPSON, our Minister in Mexico, has *resigned*, and will shortly return to the United States.

Destruction of the Steamboat Kershaw.

Nearly one Thousand Bales of Cotton Burnt.

We learn from the New Orleans Courier, of Dec. 26, that the steamer Kershaw, Capt. CHASE, from Columbia for that port, with nine hundred and sixty six bales of cotton, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th ultimo, whilst lying at the plantation of J. C. Singleton, about twenty miles below Columbia, with the entire cargo, at which place she had completed loading. A portion of the cargo was taken in at night, and it is supposed that some of the bales may have taken fire from the lights used on the occasion, previous to their having been taken on board, as no steam had been raised for some time previous to the accident.

Neither Boat or cargo was insured. The loss is estimated at forty thousand dollars.

From the Providence Journal of January 1.

MOST ATROCIOUS MURDER.

It is with the deepest pain we have to record the awful death of AMASA SPRAGUE, Esq., of Cranston, senior partner in the extensive manufacturing house of A. & W. Sprague, who was wilfully and cruelly murdered on his farm yesterday afternoon. He left his house about 3 o'clock to go to a portion of his farm, lying in Johnston, for the purpose of looking to the proper shelter of his cattle; and at about 5 o'clock he was found prostrated on the earth dead. Upon examination, a ball was found to have entered the front and passed out of the back of his head. A pistol was found some distance from his body; and under such circumstances as to lead to the belief that a hasty attempt was made to conceal it. It was reported that he had received another wound in the body, but when our informant left, the Coroner's verdict had not been rendered, and we cannot, therefore, state it as a fact.

This announcement cannot fail to create great excitement in our community. Though not an actual resident of our city, his immense business relations led him to be regarded as one of our own citizens. In all the requisites of an energetic, successful merchant, he had no superior among us; and however many may have differed from him in other respects, his character for unquestionable probity and honor as a merchant was never questioned. His age was about 45.

This deplorable event will undoubtedly cause the Hon Wm Sprague, brother of the deceased, to immediately resign his seat in the U. S. Senate.

MR. SPRAGUE'S MURDER.

THE PROVIDENCE MURDER seems of a most atrocious character.

According to the evidence before the Coroner's Jury, the wounds on the head of the deceased were numerous and mostly made, apparently, with a blunt instrument.

The ground around, too, denoted that the bloody deed had not been consummated without a violent struggle—for the deceased was a very powerful man. It would seem, too, there was more than one assassin.

The pistol which was found was not discharged, although the percussion cap been exploded. A piece of a musket stock, with hair clinging to it, was found near the fatal spot; and the marks of blood were visible for a distance of seventy-five feet. It would seem that the assassins, or one of them, fired at him with a musket or rifle, as he was on the brow of a slight declivity which terminated in a foot bridge. The ball entered his right arm at the wrist, as described above: and thus disabled, he fell upon his hands, and, after recovering himself, turned towards the bridge where he appears to have met his assailant. Here the pistol was snapped, as would seem from its being found at this spot. He then passed on to the bridge nearly half way across, and fell or was knocked off. A scuffle appears to have taken place here, and the marks of blood trace the path to a direction of some 25 feet back, where the unfortunate man was found dead, lying upon his face and weltering in his blood. The blows on the head appear to have been given by some smooth, blunt instrument, probably the end of a musket.

Two Irishmen, Nicholas S. Gordon and John Gordon, have been arrested on suspicion, and committed for future examination.

The grounds of suspicion are as follows: Nicholas S. Gordon has frequently petitioned the town council of Cranston for a license for the sale of ardent spirits, but, through the opposition of Mr Sprague, his petitions have been refused. At the last time his application was rejected, he threatened Mr. Sprague, and said he "would settle it with him elsewhere." He has been seen repeatedly, within the last week, with a gun in his hand, near where Mr. S. was found. His premises have been searched, and no gun can be found on them, although it is well known that he had one. A bayonet, cartridge box, and sword were found. The two persons arrested are, so far as can be learned, the only ones of all the neighborhood, who have not visited the house of Mr. Sprague since the murder.

The relatives have offered a reward of $1000, and the town of Cranston a like sum, for the detection and conviction of the murderers.—*N. Y. American.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY WHITE & GRANT,

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,		$0 50
"	" Two "	0 75
"	" Three "	1 00
"	" Three months,	3 00
"	" Six "	6 00
"	" Twelve "	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year,	$6 00
" " " Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 2, 1844

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER VI.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan'y 6, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—This day has gone off rather tamely, with the exception of the debates on the resolution, offered originally by McFadden of Washington, to have the charges of bribery, corruption, and fraud, charged by the Executive, in his message, on Isaac G McKinley, Hutter & Bigler, and others, in procuring their election as State printers, at the last session, referred to a Select Committee, with power to send for persons and papers. This subject is what is commonly called a "*tail*" one, or if of the Lilliputian order now, it will grow to "man's estate" before we shall hear the last of it. McFadden offered his resolution yesterday, but was persuaded by Roumfort, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on "printing," that the whole matter belonged exclusively to the Standing Committee, and that any attempt to take it from their consideration was discourteous—and he succeded in procuring a postponement.

The resolution however, underwent several amendments and modifications, and was in the hands of Mr. McManus, when the house adjourned yesterday. To day, the resolution being preserved in substance, after the morning business was over, came up for consideration. The great struggle seeming to be, whether the subject as recited in the Governor's Message, should go the Standing Committee on Printing, or be referred to a Select Committee of the House. Various expedients were tried by the friends of the Standing Committee to retain jurisdiction of the matter. Among the most anxious and urgent of which were Roumfort, (Chairman of the Standing Committee on Printing) and Cooper of Adams. This reference to the Standing Committee was hotly opposed by McFadden of Washington, Smith of Berks, McManus of Centre, Bright of Northumberland, Brackenridge of Allegheny, Hinchman of the city Boal of Lycoming, and others. During the debate various amendments and modifications, and amendments to amendments, were offered, for the obvious purpose of confining the consideration and investigation of the whole matter exclusively to the Standing Committee on Printing, (consisting of Roumfort, Stone and Ambrose,) but all would not do. Severe phillipics and denunciations were given and received, and strong intimations thrown out, that men high in authority are not to go unscathed in the investigation of this matter. Roumfort, doubtless expecting that the anticipated opportunity of showing his sagacity and far sightedness into the affairs of the "tooling millions" would be taken from him, if the case was suffered to go to the judgment of the House this day; in the true,

"Charge, Chester, charge, on Stanley on,"

style, hurled his ranting, roaring, noisy and phillipics against all that stood in his way, and manifested a disposition, with eye fixed on clock face, to sacrifice without "bell, book or candle," all who dared to oppose his *ipse dixit*.

He spoke till the hour of one arrived, when the Speaker's hammer called us all from "labor to refreshment"—and there the matter sleeps till Monday. The upshot will be, that a select committee will be raised on the subject with power, &c., &c., and a regular Pennsylvania investigation will be had. The Attorney General's legal opinion is laughed at by all. The election is considered regular. In addition to this, Straub of Schuylkill county, introduced a joint resolution instructing our Congressional delegation to use means to repeal the present tariff, except on coal and iron, which ought to be increased. Mr Brackenridge a petition from the Board of Trade, praying for an appropriation to repair the aqueduct over the Allegheny river, and eight petitions of like character from citizens of Pittsburgh, referred to committee on inland navigation, with instructions to report a bill on Monday next.

Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, offered a resolution, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of selling the public works and to report a bill accordingly. Mr. Brady of Franklin offered a joint resolution for the abolishment of the militia system. Brackenridge reported a bill to incorporate the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny; many other petitions of strictly private nature were presented and referred to their appropriate committees. In the Senate, very little business was done today. Mr. Darsie read in his place a bill for a public act, to authorize Neville B. Craig, Committee, &c., to borrow money for Sidney Gregg on mortgage of real estate. No answer has as yet been received from the state Treasurer or Canal Commissioners in reply to the resolutions of Mr. Darsie, adopted yesterday and the day before. Judge Rahn of Schuylkill it is thought, will be the next state Treasurer. Adieu. Z.

☞The proprietor of the Harrisburgh Telegraph announces to its patrons that Mr. T. FOSTER will, in future, be associated with him in its editorial management, and that in all cases it will continue to represent the views of the senior editor, should any question arise where there may happen to be a difference of opinion between them.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS, before the *Philological Institute*, got up in JAYNES' usual neat style, has been laid on our table. It was delivered by JOHN A. WILLS, Esq. Judging from the slight examination we have been able to give it, we should think it a very creditable production. Its subject is the "existence of Feudalism in the Southern States."

The Iron Steam Revenue Cutter.

We learn that the large masts, for the Iron Revenue Cutter, now building at this place, have arrived, also the long pine deck plank, with all other pine, ash, oak and cherry lumber, for finishing the vessel, all of which we understand is a splendid lot of timber. It was furnished by S. R MORRISON, of the Island mills, and was brought down from some 300 miles up the Allegheny River.

The vessel is progressing rapidly, in the hands of some 150 workmen, under the superintendence of Lieut. S. S CHADDOCK, who we understand is to be her Commander.

A SAD EVENT.

One day last week, an aged man and a stranger, stepped into the Rolling Mill on Pine creek. He was much intoxicated, and was led out of several places of danger; when unobserved he went to the engine, where his arm was caught in the wheels which work the levers and was broken to pieces, from the elbow to the wrist.

He was taken back to the groggery where he said he got his last drink, which is kept by—— Souters, without licence, who n w refused to *take him in*, but by the influence of the neighbors he was admitted, to have his arm dressed. The person who brought us this information pithily remarked: "It is a pity that some means could not be devised to prevent any from destroying their fellows, by drugging their cup with poison, except it be those who are regularly set apart by *law* to that work."

MASSACHUSETTS.—From the returns received, published in the Tribune, of last Friday, concerning the special election for Congress, it is probable that no one is chosen but Mr ROCKWELL, though there is a Whig gain in each district.

HON JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of the Treasury, has been nominated by the President for an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Hon. SMITH THOMPSON, deceased. So says the New York Tribune of Saturday last.

The Alexandria Gazette states that the U S brig Truxton, having on board the remains of the gallant Com. Porter, has been ordered to Philadelphia. The remains are to be interred at the foot of the flag staff at the Naval Asylum. These arrangements are made in strict accordance with the desire of the Commodore's lady.

THE RHODE ISLAND MURDER.—The Providence Journal, of Thursday evening, says that within the past few hours, circumstances have transpired which settle the guilt upon the GORDONS.

THE THEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSY.—The preliminaries of the controversy between Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT, and Rev. Dr. POTS, on the question "can there be a church without a bishop" have been arranged. The controversy is to be carried on in the New York Commercial, Col. STONE'S paper.

Tremendous Riot.

A dreadful riot took place in Syracuse, New York, lately. At a ball in the Railroad house a Dutch tavern, kept by EARLE SEIGLE, a young man named BLAKE, intoxicated, or feigning intoxication, snatched from a woman at the bar a bottle of brandy, whereupon she slapped his face. The landlord, at the same time, who was close by her, drew a horse pistol from beneath the counter, and shot down BLAKE, who stood within 2 or 3 paces of him. He was then dragged to the door, and kicked off the steps by the woman. A miscellaneous discharge of pistols then took place till the crowd left the house, of which the doors were barricaded, and the firing then continued from the windows. Three youths were wounded, one in the arm, one in the head, and one in the leg.

The Sheriff called out the Cadets, who surrounded the house, with fixed bayonets, and forced admission, the parties refusing to open their doors, and arrested the landlord, and 8 or 10 of his associates, who were all conducted to jail; whereupon a total destruction of the furniture, &c., of the tavern ensued.

BLAKE is likely to recover, the ball having been extracted from the jaw, where it lodged

UNITED STATES POLITICAL REGISTER.—This is a new monthly work, containing 32 large octavo pages, published in Cincinnati, by JOHN H. WOOD, at $2 per annum. The first number was issued on the first instant, and we learn from it that the object of the publication, is to present the public, in a form cheap, convenient, and complete, an accurate reference book of the past, of the organization of the American Government and its constitutional changes, each succeeding four years, from 1788, to the present time.—Judging from the first number, this will be a work of great value, especially to the politician. It will contain an immense quantity of political statistical matter, not accessible to most persons.

THE WESTERN LITERARY MAGAZINE, for January, is embellished with a lithographic view of the Western Penitentiary, not very correct, however. This number contains some good matter, but it is miserably printed. A. W. PATTERSON, editor and publish.

Another Steamer Lost.

The St. Louis New Era, of Dec. 30, has the following:

☞The Steamer Messenger arrived here last evening from Pittsburgh. She reports the sinking of the steamer Meridian, Capt M'Donnell, hence to New Orleans, just below the Grand Tower, and at the foot of Sand Island, about 100 miles below this place, on last Wednesday morning. She struck a log in the channel, at the head of the chute, and went down to her cabin floor on the one side, and to her name on the wheel house on the other, before she could be landed.

When the Messenger passed her chimneys had fallen overboard, and they were getting out her cabin furniture, and a quantity of Buffalo Robes and Furs she had in the cabin, into a barge which they had alongside. The Meridian left here on last Sunday, with a cargo of 1000 barrels and kegs of Lard, 600 barrels pork 400 barrels Flour, 140 bales Buffalo Robes, and 115 head of Cattle, together with smaller lots, making in all a pretty heavy freight. 114 head of Cattle and the Buffalo Robes and Furs were saved. The balance, with the boat, is thought to be a total loss. The Meridian is owned here, by Mr. Charles Semple and others, and is thought to be insured in an office in Pittsburgh.

THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—As tending to show that recent discussion of the lawfulness of the punishment of death, seems rather to have confirmed than shaken the conviction on the public mind, both of its lawfulness, and in extreme cases, high expediency, it is mentioned, in the New York American, that of 25 jurors challenged at the recent trial of *Babb* for mutiny and murder, *one* only, and he a Quaker, answered *yes* to the question addressed to each—whether he had any conscientious scruple about the application of the punishment of death in case of conviction of a capital crime.

This is certainly remarkable.—*Buff. Com. Advertiser.*

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 10, 1844.

The Election.

By the published returns, our readers will perceive that ALEX. HAY, Esq, has been re elected Mayor by a handsome majority over the opposing candidates. This result has been anticipated by many since the commencement of the campaign, and is owing principally to two causes.

1. The great personal popularity of Mr. HAY His urbanity of manners, gentlemanly deportment, and probity of character, have gathered round him a large number of staunch friends, since his elevation to the Mayoralty.

2 The great opposition among all parties to the mixing up of politics in our municipal elections. This is a strong and growing sentiment. Mr HAY, being the only citizen's candidate, had therefore all the benefit of this feeling.

These were the principal causes of Mr. HAY's success, though other reasons operated largely to produce the result. Mr. HAY is an Antimason, and many Antimasons and Whigs voted for him under the impression that the contest was between him and BIRMINGHAM, Deputy Grand Master of the Lodge, and a Locofoco. Antimasons and Whigs have informed us that they voted for HAY for this reason. They were afraid to vote the regular nominated ticket, though friendly to it, for fear of coming under the rule of the Lodge. In the third Ward, we understand, where Locofocoism is pretty strong, the Antimasons and Whigs agreed with the friends of Mr. HAY to support that gentleman, if they would vote their council ticket, in order to defeat a ticket composed principally of foreigners, got up by the Locofocos. The result was that in this Ward, while Mr. BIRMINGHAM run nearly up to his ticket, Mr. EARLE is some 225 votes behind his.

Upon the whole, the result is of a gratifying character to the Artimasons and Whigs. They have secured a majority in both councils, and have a Mayor of their own politics. They have defeated the Locofocos in their desperate effort to elevate a representative of the Lodge to the head of our city affairs, and have shown that when united in harmonious action, they have strength enough to rout Locofocoism, horse, foot and dragoons.

Allegheny.

Our friends in Allegheny are in great spirits at the result of their election. Mr. NIXON, the Mayor elect, is a well known Antimason, friendly to the Union of the whole Antilocofoco forces, against the spoils party. The late hour at which he was brought out, led some to fear the result, but it is seen that he was triumphantly elected over all opposition. Allegheny, in a warm contest, may be safely set down as good for 500 Antimasonic and Whig majority. Our friends on that side of the river were never more united and harmonious, or more eager to try their strength with Locofocoism.

The Tariff Question.

The Washington Spectator analyzes the vote in the House, on Mr BLACK'S resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill revising the present Tariff, and imposing duties on imports on the principle of *revenue only;* by which it appears that of those who voted *for* the resolution, there were,

Locofocos,	82
Whigs,	1—83

Of those who voted *against* the resolution, there were,

Locofocos,	35
Whigs,	49—84

Eighty-two Locofocos against a tariff for protection, and *one* Whig! Which is the Tariff party?

The vote on Mr. M'DOWELL'S resolution, also, shows the great difference between the Whig and Locofoco party in reference to the Tariff question. This resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill so modifying the present tariff, as to provide a revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government economically administered, and with such discriminations as look to that object, and no other.

The previous question was sustained, and the vote on the resolution being taken, it was rejected—ayes 84, noes 102. The Spectator analyzes this vote thus:

Locofoco yeas,	82
Whig yeas,	2—84
Locofoco nays,	42
Whig nays,	60—102

All the Pennsylvania delegation voted in the negative, on both the resolutions. Again, we ask, which is the Tariff party?

The Truck System

A great deal has been said, both for and against the Truck system, adopted on the Pennsylvania Improvements, in 1843, and in reference to the justice and injustice of some of the Canal Commissioners' arrangements in regard to them. The Commissioners, in their report, defend their course very energetically. They say the truck system has produced decidely beneficial effects, and they defend their system of assessing tolls, for Motive power, wheel tolls, &c.

Mr. JOHN SNODGRASS, who has been Superintendent on the Allegheny Portage Railroad until lately, has published his report in the Hollidaysburgh Standard, addressed to the Board of Canal Commissioners, which commences with the following paragraph:

"GENTLEMEN: It appears from the resolution of the Board, that I have been removed from the Offices of Superintendent of Motive Power and Supervisor of Repairs on the Allegheny Portage Railroad. It also seems, that it has been decided that I should not make out a report of the operations of the road, for the last year, during which time it was under my supervision. I have, however, come to the conclusion to prepare my own report, to be submitted to the Board, or in the event of their not receiving it, to be submitted to the legislature."

As Mr. SNODGRASS has had the especial charge of the trucks on the Portage Railroad, and has had a full opportunity of testing their utility, and their advantage to the state, we copy all of that part of his report in reference to that matter:

TRUCKS.

The members of the Board are aware, that I contracted, agreeably to instructions, for building eighteen sets of Trucks, for the transportation of Section Boats over the Allegheny Portage and Columbia Railroads. By a reference to the tabular statements giving the extraordinary expenditures, it will be perceived that I have disbursed $14,812 from the truck fund, in which amount is included $1,500 paid Thomas Young an account of Boat Plane at Johnstown, purchased by the Commonwealth, and also $612 00 paid McFarlane and Garber, as per resolution of the Board, for additional work done to Trucks. It will also appear from the annexed statement, that the expenses for conducting and repairing Trucks have amounted to $6,081 10½

The returns of the Collectors at Johnstown and Holidaysburgh shew that $10,487 06 have been collected for truckage, which, in my opinion, is much less than should have been expected from the amount of tonnage and number of boats that have passed over this improvement.

The ten sets of Trucks that have been in use on this road, and the Boat Planes at Johnstown and Hollidaysburgh, have already cost the Commonwealth $36,697 38. On this amount, I consider ten per cent a very moderate allowance for the annual "ware and tear," of the Commonwealth property in the trasportation of Section Boats. In a communication to the President of the Canal Board, at the time a tariff of tolls for Section Boats were about to be established, I took occassion, at his request, to give my views as to the course which a correct policy pointed out. I then advocated the justice of imposing on Section Boats passing over the road a Motive Power wheel toll. I was then, and I am still, of the opinion that if a proper construction be given to the law authorizing the Canal Board to place Trucks on this and the Columbia Railroad, and no Motive Power wheel toll be charged, that it will require a much longer time than was contemplated by the framers of that law, to pay for the cost of the construction of the Trucks and Slips.

In addition to this, the statements will show that the Motive Power fund is very seriously effected by the partiality shown to the transporters by Section Boats. The whole amount of trukage is *only* $10,487 10½ showing an excess of only $4,405 42, over and above expenses, to compensate for the wear and tear of her property, which at least amounts to $3,669 28 and the *loss* of $15,860 00 of wheel tolls This excess of tolls, when deducted from this loss, will leave an actual loss to the Commonwealth, *in consequence of the system* which has been adopted, of $15,103 69. To this might be added the Motive Power expenses of transporting at *at least* 400 setts or trains of empty Trucks over the road, for which the Commonwealth receives *not a cent.* Taking everything into consideration, I feel assured, that the policy adopted by the Board in reference to the Motive Power wheel tolls on Trucks has resulted in a clear loss of *fifteen thousand dollars* on this road *alone*.

There exists not a doubt in my mind, that the adoption of the Truck system, under a *proper* and *just* management, will be productive of *immense* benefit to the Commonwealth, but in order to insure its permanency, it must be based and conducted on principles of *justice;* no advantage should be afforded one mode of transportation at the *expense of another.* The improvements of Pennsylvania were designed by the people, at whose expense they were constructed, for the general use of the public independent of favoritism, and unless their views be carried out, there will always exist in the public mind a deep rooted hostility to the manner in which they are conducted. Let justice and justice only be meeted out by those in whom the people have reposed the important trust, and then we may anticipate the full fruition of that prosperity, which has been promised by the friends of the Public Improvements.

After having watched with care the operations of the Truck system, for the adoption of which I believe I can, without rendering myself liable to the charge of vanity, claim the honor of being among its first advocates, I am well convinced that the safety of the system—the safety of the improvements, and the public good imperatively demand, that a Motive Power wheel toll should be imposed on Boats transported on Commonwealth Trucks, and that they should be placed on the same footing with the other modes of transportation notwithstanding I do not advocate a reduction of wheel tolls. I am convinced that a considerable reduction of tolls on some articles of merchandize would be advantageous to the Commonwealth—the increased trade would more than compensate for a judicious reduction.

* * * * * * *

The road is now in as good state of repairs as it has been for the last six years. This statement can be corroborated by the testimony of those who have passed over it and had ocular demonstration of the fact.

For the purpose of affording every facility to those who have engaged in the business of transportation by Section Boats, it will require ten additional sets of Trucks to be placed on this road next spring.

Statement showing the amount that would have been received for Motive Power wheel toll on 2,200 Section Boats that have passed over said road, had they been placed on same footing with other lines:

Motive power wheel tolls on 2,200 Boats, $7 29 each,	$15,840 00
Excesss of truckage over expendit'rs.	4,405 42
	$1,434 58
Estimated wear and tear of Commonwealth *Trucks, Slips,* &c., averaged at 10 per cent;	3,669 93
	15,104 31
Collections at Hollidaysburgh, exclusive of truckage,	47,200 64
Do do Johnstown, do	50,836 56
	98,037 20
Actual expenses of Motive Power,	71,397 30
Excess of rec'pts over expenditures	$26,629 89½
Repairs of road, superstructure, materials, ties, &c.	10,626 28½
Materials furnished for road,	5,962 67¼
Miscellaneous accounts,	212 14
Wages of various persons employed,	3,348 34½
Repairing foundation of Engine at No. 3,	1,158 73¼
	$21,208 18
Railroad tolls received at Hollidaysburgh,	31,599 12
Do. at Johnstown,	27,330 85
	$58,929 97
Expenditures,	21,208 18

To this statement of Mr. SNODGRASS, we add, as follows, the receipts and expenditures, on the Portage Railroad, as given in the Canal Commissioners' Report:

PORTAGE RAILROAD.

Receipts.

Hollidaysburgh—Railway,	$31,599 12
Motive Power,	46,979 61
Johnstown—Railway,	27,230 85
Motive Power,	57,437 62
Total,	$163,244 20

Expenditures.

Railway,	$21,208 18
Motive Power,	104,955 94
Collectors' pay,	1,560 00
Weighmasters' and Inspectors' pay,	2,520 00
Printing, stationery, &c.,	869 09
	131,113 21
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$32,130 99

Estimated cost of repairs for 1844, $20,000 00

Under the head of motive power expenses on this road, is included the amount paid for trucks for the use of the section boats, the construction of slips, and passenger cars. These items being once paid for, will constitue a portion of the permanent stock of the road, and will not, of course, be an annual charge on the fund, except for necessary repairs.

MR. RIVES OF VA.—The Alexandria Gazette says: "We are gratified to learn that Mr. RIVES, of Virginia, has declared himself warmly in favor of Mr CLAY.

LEAD TRADE.—The St. Louis Republican contains a statement, from a correspondent at Galena, of the shipments of Lead from the Upper Mississippi, principally from Galena and Dubuque, in the years 1841, '42 and '43. The whole amount in 1841 was 552,844 pigs, and in addition 2,750 pigs manufactured into small bars, and 7,840 pigs made into shot—making in all, 563,404 pigs. In 1842 the quantity was 447,856 pigs lead, and 840 pigs manufactured into bar lead. There were also 25,000 pigs shipped by the Lakes. In 1843, the number of pigs of Lead was 561,321; besides 2410 manufactured into bar lead, and 5000 into Shot. There were also 15,400 pigs shipped by way of the Lakes. Making a total of 584,131 pigs. The value of the Lead shipped by the Mississippi, estimating the pigs at 70 lbs. each, producing 39,461,171 lbs., at $2,37½ is $937,202.

The same statement shows that there was 1400 pigs Copper, equal to 90,000 lbs. exported, in 1843, worth $11,000.

The number of steamboat arrivals at Galena in 1841, was 143—of keel boats 108; in 1842, of steam boats 195—of keels, 88, in '43 steamboats 244—keels, 55

From the Daily Sun.

Pittsburgh Municipal Election.

MAYOR.

	Citizen's. Hay.	*Locofoco.* Birmingham.	*Whig.* Earl.
First Ward,	184	87	157
Second "	132	145	117
Third "	263	218	83
Fourth "	174	82	130
Fifth "	224	179	42
	977	711	529

Hay's majority over Birmingham, 266
" " " Earl, 441

ELECTION FOR COUNCILS.

FIRST WARD.

Citizens'.		Whig & Loco.	
Select Council.			
Wm Algeo	320*	J B Warden	101
Common Council.			
Henry Morrison	330*	R C Thwnsend	75
Daniel Stratton	328*	S R Holmes	74
Geo A Berry	211*	Wm Eichbaum	203
John Nicholson	209*	John Willock	194
Thos Roberts	207*	George Albree	194

SECOND WARD.

Whig.		Citizens'.	
Select Council.			
Simeon Bulford	178	Andrew Fulton	218*
Common Council.			
Minas Tindle	193	H S M'Graw	198*
Moses Boreland	204*	John H Davis	191
Jas W Baxter	199*	J Duncan	201*
Geo D Bruce	194	Wm Philips	201*
Geo Weyman	188	John Alderson	188

THIRD WARD.

Whig.		Locos.	
Select Council.			
John Laughlin,	283*	Thos Hamilton,	268
Common Council.			
Jas Montooth,	297*	Jas D Kelly,	278
Wm Mackey,	301*	Robt Paul,	273
John Whitten, sr.,	282*	Matthew Patrick,	271
Jas McKown,	299*	John Quinn,	248
S Horner,	294*	Thos O'Neil,	240

FOURTH WARD.

Whig.		Locos.	
Select Council.			
George Ogden,	248*	James Benny,	130
Common Council.			
John Small,	246*	Geo R White,	141
Jas Verner,	252*	W J Davitt,	129
R C Stockton,	258*	John McGill,	135
M Robertson,	251*	John W Blair,	129
Joseph G Davis,	250*	David Sands,	126

FIFTH WARD.

Locos.		Whig.	
Select Council.			
J McCracken	222*	Thos Mitchell,	207
Common Council.			
Jas Blakely	228*	Wm Gates,	222*
Andrew Scott,	226*	Geo Hamilton	214
S H Woodward	236*	A Bradley	206
Joseph Meyer	216*	J Wilkinson	206
Wm Boden	201	S. Moore	204

☞Those marked with a (*) are elected.

Allegheny City Election, for Mayor.

	Nixon.	*Barnett.*	*Curry.*	*Weigley.*
First Ward	172	63	7	16
Second Ward	63	94	5	3
Third Ward	163	70	22	12
Fourth Ward	132	82	36	12
	530	309	70	43

[*Condensed from the Baltimore American and the Washington Whig Standard.*]

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SATURDAY, Jan'y 6, 1844.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The discussion of the 21st rule was resumed. Mr Duncan upon the floor. Mr D defended the reception of petitions praying for the abolition of slavery here, but expressed the opinion that Congress had no power to grant the prayer of the Petitioners.

Mr Duncan regarded abolition as a miserable hobby, a hobby which had been ridden by Northern Abolitionists and Southern Slaveholders. This miserable and contemptible hobby had been ridden equally by Southern and Northern men. The Democratic party, Mr Duncan said, had established this rule. They had stood by it and the South, and yet they had found the South uniting with the North to put down a democratic administration. He alluded to that of 1840. Mr Duncan closed with an earnest desire that the Democratic party would unite to rescind the 21st Rule. Time enongh had been wasted upon this subject—two thirds of the session at least.

Mr. Duncan, in the course of his remarks, stopped to ask his colleague a question, which he ushered in with great solemnity of manner. He said he had a letter in his possession, though not here, which represented that his colleague (Mr. Giddings,) in some meeting in the northern part of his district, had read a letter from Mr. Clay, in which that gentleman expressed his entire concurrence in all Mr. G.'s abolition sentiments—was this so?

Mr. Giddings rose and said if his colleague would give way he would reply; and asked the Speaker if he had the floor, because he wanted precisely one hour to make his response?

Mr Duncan refused to yield the floor, however, for anything but a monosyllabic answer! [Which was precisely all the Doctor desired, in order to revive this stale falsehood]

Mr. A. V. Brown succeeded to the floor, but there being only a few minutes remaining of the morning hour he gave way to

Mr. Giddings, who proceeded to answer the category of his colleague, to whom he held himself under obligation for propounding it.

In the latter part of September last, he had addressed the people of Oberlin. They were mostly of that class who are styled the "Liberty party." In the course of his remarks, he endeavored to convince them that a separate political organization, for the sole purpose of maintaining the constitutional rights of the people of the free States in regard to slavery, was unnecessary It was one of the objections with those whom he addressed, that Southern slaveholders would never be persuaded to support the Constitution in the spirit in which it was adopted, this he, Mr. Giddings denied, and said that southern men would meet northern men in the maintenance of all the rights of all the States. He then said, that he would read a letter from a southern man, and a slaveholder, in which his own sentiments were set forth in full. He then read a letter, and, on a call for the name of the writer, he answered it to be Mr. Clay; he went on to say that it was C. M. Clay, one of the wealthiest, purest, and most influential men in Kentucky; and he added, that he had no authority to say that *Henry* Clay would thus support the Constitution, but that from his acknowledged patriotism and devotion to his country, he had no doubt that he would support the constitutional rights of the North as firmly as he would those of the South. Mr. G. said, that he was informed that an editor was present who had a few days previously published a vile falsehood, saying that he (Mr. G.) was expelled from Congress for presenting resolutions to dissolve the Union, and then called public attention to this libel and slander. That editor had seen fit to publish the misrepresentation to which his colleague had referred, which was an *unmitigated falsehood.*

Mr. Duncan asked whether his colleague had stated to the meeting that the letter was from Cassius M. Clay?

Mr G. answered that he did, and further stated to the meeting, that Mr. *Henry* Clay, had never been applied to on these points. Although so, that when he saw this falsehood published in the Richmond Enquirer, he immediately addressed a letter to the editor of that paper contradicting it, and stating the fact as it was, which letter was published in that paper, and if his colleague had never seen it, the fault was his own and not Mr. G's.

[Will the numerous Locofoco papers, who published this falsehood, retract it now, after it has thus been nailed to the counter on the floor of Congress?]

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the question relating to Gen JACKSON'S fine, without taking any vote.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Districts.	*State Senators.*
1	Philadelphia City—*Henry S Spackman, William A Crabb.*
2	Philadelphia County—Edward A Penniman, *Jas Enue, Jr., *John Foulkrod.*
3	Montgomery—*John B Sterigere.
4	Chester and Delaware—Joseph Bailey.
5	Berks—Samuel Fegely.
6	Bucks—*Henry Chapman.
7	Lancaster and Lebanon—Benj Champneys, *Levi Kline.*
8	Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike—*F W Hughes.
9	Northampton and Lehigh—*Jefferson K Heckman.
10	Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—Asa Dimock.
11	Bradford and Tioga—*Daniel L. Sherwood.
12	Lycoming, Clinton and Centre—*Joseph F Quay.*
13	Luzerne and Columbia—Luther Kidder.
14	Northumberland and Dauphin—Jesse C Horton.
15	Mifflin, Juniata and Union—Henry C Eyer.
16	Perry and Cumberland—Wm R Gorgas.
17	York—*Adam Ebaugh.
18	Franklin and Adams—James X McLanahan
19	Huntingdon and Bedford—*George Mullen*
20	Clearfield, Indiana, Cambria and Armstrong—Wm Bigler.
21	Westmoreland and Somerset—John Hill.
22	Fayette and Greene—Chas A Black.
23	Washington—*Walter Craig.*
24	Allegheny and Butler—*George Darsie, C C Sullivan.*
25	Beaver and Mercer—*William Stewart.*
26	Crawford and Venango—*John W Farelly.*
27	Erie—*Elijah Babbitt.
28	Warren, Jefferson, Clarion, M'Kean and Potter—Wm P Wilcox.

Locos in Roman; Whigs in *Italic;* new members maked thus (*) Locos 22—Whigs 11.

Members of Assembly.

Adams: *James Cooper.*

Allegheny: Alexander Brackenridge, James A Gibson, Wm Sturgeon, John Anderegg.

Armstrong: Jacob Hill.

Bedford: *Wm Bishop, John Metzgar.*

Beaver: Solomon Bennet, *Thos Nicholson.*

Berks: Henry W Smith, John Potteiger, Dr. Alfred J Herman, John C Evans.

Bradford: John Elliott, Irad Wilson.

Butler: Joseph Cummins.

Bucks: *Nicholson H McCarty, Mathias Shaw Benj Thompson.*

Cambria: *John Linton.*

Crawford: Wm P Shattuck, *J R Kerr.*

Centre and Clearfield: Jas McManus, Lewis W Smith.

Chester: *Jssse C Dickey, Robert Parke, Jos Whitaker.*

Columbia: Daniel Snyder.

Cumberland: Jacob Heck, Francis Eckels, Sen'r.

Delaware: *Jones H Brooks.*

Dauphin: Solomon Shindel, *Benj Jordan.*

Erie: *David A Gould, Alex'r Nicholson.*

Franklin: *Thos Carson, Jasper E Brady.*

Fayette: Jas C Cummings, John Morgan.

Green: Maxwell M'Caslin.

Huntington: *Jonathan M'Williams, Price Blair.*

Indiana: *John M'Ewen.*

Jefferson, Clarion and Venango: David B Long, J R Snowden.

Lebanon: *David Stine.*

Lancaster; *Abraham Herr Smith, Lewis Urban, Chas Carpenter, Benjamin Herr, Abraham Kauffman.*

Lycoming, Clinton and Potter—Geo F Boal, *John Cook.*

Lehigh and Carbon: John Fatzinger, *Reuben Strauss*

Luzerne: W Merryfield, *Chester Butler.*

Mercer: Wm Porter, *David Sankey.*

Mifflin: *Wm Cummins.*

Montgomery: Chas Kugler, Henry Dotts, Jesse Weber.

Northampton and Monroe: Hugh B Hinkline, Geo Bachman, Rudolphus Smith.

Northumberland: Edward Y Bright.

Philadelphia City: *Geo W Toland, Benj M Hinchman, Chas B Trego, Thos G Conner, Wm E Whitman.*

Philadelphia County: A L Roumfort, Thos Tustin, Joseph Deal, Wm F Ireland, Richard G Laning, John Smith, Wm H Coleman, David Farrell.

Perry: Thos O'Bryan.

Schuylkill: C M Straub, *Jacob Hammer.*

Somerset: *Tobias Musser.*

Susquehanna and Wyoming—Lewis Brush, John V Smith.

Tioga: George Knox.

Union and Juniata: *John Hull, John Adams.*

Washington: G B M'Fadden, *G V Lawrence.*

Westmoreland: Jos Russel, Eben'er Moore, Kilian Ambrose.

Warren, M'Kean and Elk—Obed Edson.

Wayne and Pike: Geo Bush.

York: Wm S Picking, Samuel N Bailey, Stephen M'Kinley.

Locos in Roman; Whigs in *Italic.*

RETRENCHMENT.

The country will notice with pleasure, the indications, made by some members in Congress, of a spirit of reform and retrenchment in our annual expenditures. The tendency of affairs, for the last dozen years has been entirely in the other direction. Under some of the economical administrations—such for instance, as that of Mr. Adams, a few millions was thought to be a sufficient appropriation,—nay, even then, under an administration which will hereafter be regarded as one of great economy and integrity,—many of the whining partizans opposed to Mr. Adams, who were ready to carp and cavil at every thing which occurred under his direction, raised sorrowful notes of complaint at the enormous burthens which were laid upon the shoulders of the people.—His administration was overthrown, and a hungry race of political cormorants succeeded to power, under whom the nation has been made to suffer all sorts of extravagance, and submit to expenditures, at which those of former times were the merest trifles. They are grown into a crying evil. The expenditures of the government, in its every department, are extravagant, and need reduction. Any signs of a return to the economical system of Mr. Adams will be hailed as a favorable omen in the health of public affairs. Whatever is done in this behalf, will be regarded as an evidence of true and stern patriotism.—*Hartford Current.*

LAW—INTERESTING CASE.—Our Columbus correspondent has been kind enough to furnish us with the following report of an important decision of the Circuit Court of the United States on an interesting patent question.

Lindly obtained from the United States in 1838, a patent for an improved machine for cutting the screws on the ends of the rails, and in the sides of the posts of bedsteads. In 1840, he obtained another patent for an improvement on this machine. Boyd, acquired under Lindly the right to make, use and vend this machnie in the county of Hamilton, and commenced and carried on the manufacture of bedsteads in Cincinnati. Brown claimed, also under Lindly the right to use the machine in Dearborn county, Indiana, and commenced the same manufacture at Lawrenceburgh. He sent bedsteads of his manufacture, to Cincinnati to be sold on commission, and also sold bedsteads to persons in this city, with a knowledge that they were to be disposed of in this market. These bedsteads were sold in Cincinnati, with full knowledge on the part of the vender of Boyd's exclusive right to use the machine in Hamilton county.

Boyd filed two bills against Brown and others engaged in selling the bedsteads in Cincinnati, praying an injunction against them. On one of these bills an injunction was allowed in vacation: and the case now came before the Court on a motion to grant an injunction upon the other bill, and also on a motion to dissolve the injunction already allowed.

The Court held that the exclusive right to make, use and vend the machine within specified lim

PITTSBURGH... JANUARY 11, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER VII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH Jan. 8th, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Sabbath has passed in quietness; the impress of moral observances has been made tangible, by the order of the Speaker of the House, closing its doors to all but the members. Better if it had been closed to all. This morning, after the assembling of the House, the first business presented before it was two messages from the Governor. The *first* was approving of three acts of the last session, sundering the marriage obligations of the parties therein named. The second was a *remonstrance* on returning the bill passed last session, directing the prosecution of John M. Brodhead and others. The bill has become a law by executive delinquency, but the Governor says he found no other alternative, than to let the bill take care of itself, under the provisions of law, when private reputation (dearer than life) on one hand, and public indignation on the other were knocking at the citadel of executive responsibility. He protests against, the spirit and letter of the law, as a violation of the Constitution: as taking from the appropriate functionary his legitimate business, and in substance says, if this be so, "Othello's occupation's gone."

The Governor says it is vague in its specifications, uncertain in its details, abusive of the executive, and without merit. He boasts of his spotless character, claims the most disinterested patriotism, and closes by calling for and defying the people to impeach either his motives or actions. After the reading, Roumfort of the county, moved the reading of the *majority* and *minority* reports of the last Legislature on this subject, for the purpose of laying the foundation of the course he intended to pursue.

This was opposed by Butler, of Luzerne, and Brady, of Franklin, when Brooke, of Delaware, moved a postponement for the present. Yeas 71, nays 25.

Mr McManus, of Centre, made a motion to prevent the entering of this message on the Journal of the House, on the ground that it was disreputable to the former House, intemperate and indecorous in its language, and being nothing more than a defence of Jno. M. Brodhead.

Roumfort opposed the motion on the ground that it was too late now to resist executive insult and abuse—having been submitted to long enough, to become a part of legislative duty under this administration, to obey passively. He then moved to amend the motion of the gentleman from Centre, by moving that a committee of five members be appointed to prefer articles of impeachment against the Governor.

Butler, of Luzerne, opposed the motion on the ground that it was out of order—no connection being perceptible between it and the original motion. The Speaker decided the motion in order. Roumfort then moved a postponement, which carried, and here the matter rests for the present.

Mr Roumfort, called for the consideration of the resolution, which had been returned from the Senate, passed relative to the refunding of General Jackson's fine, and in Committee of the Whole (Mr. McCaslin in the chair) it was passed, reported to the House without amendment, and adopted. A great number of private petitions and matters of private character were presented to the House and were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Mr. Tustin, chairman of the Committee to whom was referred, the petition of citizens of Pittsburgh &c., praying for an appropriation to repair the aqueduct over the Allegheny river at that place, asked for an extension of time to enable the Committee to report; granted. Mr. Lawrence, of Washington county, reported a bill for the creation of a new county out of parts of Washington, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Fayette. Mr. McCaslin, of Greene county, read in his place a bill providing that, at the next general election, the question of the perpetuity of the school law shall be left to the people to decide by vote on that subject. The amended resolution of McFadden of Washington having been reached at last, on the question of reference of the matter of the state printers to a Select Committee, Mr. Roumfort made a very few remarks in opposition to the reference and sat down. Mr. Brady, of Franklin, was in favor of the reference to a special committee. Mr. McFadden followed in a few remarks. The clerk of the Senate was announced, bearing the Jackson fine instruction resolutions, approved by the Governor, which was announced *pro forma*. Also a joint resolution of the Senate, providing, that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the state printing, be referred to a joint Committee with power to send for persons and papers, when the House adjourned.

In Senate, very little of interest has transpired. Some hard things were said, however, on the subject of the state pring and the At'y. Gen. Messrs. Champneys, Hughes, Sullivan, Sterigere, Penniman and Farrely took part in the debate. Judge Champneys was very severe on the Governor and his pet, Attorney General, O. F. Johnson. So was Penniman. He said the opinion of the Attorney General was the most contemptible quibble of the most contemptible man in the Commonwealth, and that two and sixpence lawful money had bought and would buy his legal opinion at any time; that he had often sold opinions at a *lower* price; that he was a degraded sycophant; and a mere tool of the degraded executive. To-morrow, I think the vote on the reference will be reached. A select committee will be appointed—a report made, and then for sport. To night, all the world and every body else attend the 8th January Jackson remembrance ball. The weather is fine, and the beauty and fashion will be there. The difference 'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee, will be seen plain enough to morrow. Z.

Another Declination.

E. C. REIGART, Esq., of Lancaster, who has been spoken of for Governor, has been addressed in relation to the matter. The following is an extract from his reply:

But since the Gubernatorial contest of 1841, it has been my opinion, that a renomination as a candidate for that distinguished office was due to Judge Banks, than whom no man stands more deservedly high, nor should the result of that election have the slightest influence on the Convention, as it was the legitimate result of that *treasonable desertion* by the Executive of the United States which placed the party *hors de combat*. While, therefore, Judge Banks is a candidate before that Convention, I most respectfully decline the honor of competition.

With great respect your friend,

E. C. REIGART.

GEO. FORD, Esq.

Our Relations with Mexico.

The National Intelligencer of yesterday says—"Some person, writing from Washington, has imposed upon the New York True Sun a story that no Treaty has been negociated by Gen. Thompson at Mexico, and that instead of coming home voluntarily, Gen. Thompson has been 'dismissed by Santa Anna.' This is all fabulous. The facts in regard to the matter are precisely as we have heretofore stated them. After concluding a Treaty, and forwarding it from Mexico by a special messenger, Gen. Thompson transmitted his resignation of the office of Minister to Washington, and is more than probable at this time on his way home."

Hon. John Barney.

This gentleman, a well known citizen of Baltimore, and former member of Congress, has addressed a letter to the New York Express on matter and things in general, which contains some items of considerable interest. The first part of the letter is for the purpose of showing that the impression, which has got abroad, growing out of some late proceedings in Congress, that under the existing laws of Maryland, a free colored man may be committed to jail, there to remain for a certain period, when, if his freedom is not proved, and his jail fees paid, he may be sold as a slave, although born free, is incorrect. In reference to this matter, Mr. BARNEY says:

"Maryland stands at this moment in the anomalous position of not having a single representative in either House of Congress, caused by the omission of the Legislature to district the State, to elect one Senator, and the absence of the other by the death of his son; hence the want of correct information even in the Halls of Congress. Under these circumstances, it becomes the duty of every Marylander to place her, without delay, erect in the esteem of her sister States. It is now nearly half a century since this relict of colonial barbarism, this foul stain, was blotted from her statute book.

The laws of Maryland enact that whenever a colored person shall be arrested on suspicion of being a fugitive, he shall be detained for twenty days; and if within that period of time proof shall not be produced of his being a slave he shall be discharged—the State supporting him, and paying all expenses."

The Community System of John A Collins.

A Community has recently been established near Skaneateles, Onondaga county, New York, with the celebrated abolition lecturer, JOHN A. COLLINS, at its head. We are opposed to the Fourier, Association, or Community system in all their protean forms, but the principles of this Association, of JOHN A. COLLINS, are of the most outrageous character, sapping the very foundation of all religion, government, and individual property, and deserve the execration of every friend of his country and of his race. We publish some of the articles of this association, for the information of the public, and to hold up a beacon light to warn the unwary to beware of being entrapped into an infidel association, under the much abused terms of equality and philanthrophy:

Articles of Belief and Disbelief, and Creed, presented and read by John A. Collins, and adopted on the 19th Nov., 1843

(A TRUE COPY)

1st. RELIGION.—A disbelief in any special revelation of God to man, touching his will, and thereby binding upon any man as authority in any arbitrary sense—that all forms of worship should cease—that all religions, of every age and nation, have their origin in the same great falsehood, viz: God's special providences. That, while we admire the precepts attributed to Jesus of Nazereth, we do not regard them as binding because uttered by him, but because they are true in themselves, and best adopted to promote the happiness of the race. Therefore, we regard the Sabbath as other days—the organized Church, as adapted to produce strife and contention, rather than love and peace—the clergy, an imposition—the Bible, as NO authority—miracles, as unphilosophical—and salvation from sin, or from punishment in a future world, through a crucified God, as a remnant of heathenism.

2d. GOVERNMENTS.—A disbelief in the rightful existence of all governments based upon physical force—that they are organized bands of banditti, whose authority is to be disregarded. Therefore, we will not vote under such governments, or petition to them, but to demand them to disband—do no military duty—pay no personal or property taxes—sit upon no Juries—refuse to testify in courts of so called justice; and never appeal to the law for a redress of grievances; but use all peaceful and moral means to secure their complete destruction.

3d. PROPERTY.—That there is to be no individual property, but all goods shall be held in common—that the idea of mine and thine, as regards the earth and its products, as now understood in the exclusive sense, is to be disregarded and set aside—therefore, when we unite, we will throw into the common treasury all the property which is regarded as belonging to us, and forever after yield up our individual claim and ownership in it—that no compensation shall be demanded for our labor if we should ever leave.

4th. MARRIAGE.—That we regard marriage as a true relation, growing out of the nature of things—repudiating licentiousness, fornication, concubinage, adultery, bigamy, and poligamy—that marriage is designed for the happiness of the parties, and to promote love and virtue. That when such parties have outlived their affections, and cannot longer contribute to each other's happiness, the sooner the separation takes place the better, and such separation shall not be a barrier to the parties in again uniting WITH ANY ONE, when they shall consider their happiness can be promoted thereby—that parents are in duty bound to educate their children in habits of virtue, and love, and industry, and that they are bound to unite with the Community.

These are a few of the most important principles of this infidel combination, and sufficient we think to warn the most unsuspecting against being caught in the meshes of this most accursed net.

The editor of the New York Tribune, who is well known as a friend to Fourierism, condemns this movement, and says the "undertaking" of Mr. COLLINS and his associates at Skaneateles "had its origin in the Abolition cause, of which their noted men have been active and prominent champions."

A correspondent takes him to task about it, and denies that abolition had any thing to do with the matter. He says:

"What doctrine or principle of Abolitionists, as such, has any affinity or connection, immediate or remote, with Mr. Collins's notions respecting Divine Providence, Divine Revelation, Community of Property, and Marriage? True, Mr. Collins has been an active Abolitionists, but not one in a thousand of the Abolitionists of the country has the slightest sympathy with his peculiar notions; and I apprehend that his success in making converts to his opinions has been far greater out of the Abolition ranks than in them."

The editor of the Tribune makes the following reply:

"We give place to the foregoing with great cheerfulness, and trust that we may be allowed to retain and express our conviction that what we before stated was *literally and exactly correct*. It was not, as is erroneously assumed by our correspondent, from the single case of Mr. John A. Collins that our inference was drawn, but from the general movement and tendency of the ultra Abolitionists, as evidenced in the career of the *Vermont Telegraph*, and the present position of its editor, Mr. O. S Murray; from the course and present attitude of Mr. Wm. Loyd Garrison and his '*Liberator*;' from the course and present attitude of the *Herald of Freedom*, Concord, N. H., the course and conduct of *Stephen S. Foster, Abbey Kelly, Gerrit Smith*, Mr. *Mack* and his associates at Northampton, Mass, &c., &c. Nay, more: we tell our correspondent (whom we happen to know) that his own relation to the Religious as well as political institutes and ideas of our time strengthen the conviction we before casually expressed and now deliberately re-affirm. We do not say, we never have said, that all who have embarked heartily and intelligently in the abolition cause have gone, or will go, the length of Mr. Collins; but that the *tendencies* of Abolition are toward a sweeping, radical revolution both in Church and State—an overthrow or modification of all pre-existing forms and ideas—we cannot doubt. Whether this be a tendency to be cherished or resisted, to be deplored or rejoiced in, we do not judge—we are engaged only in recording and illustrating what is going on around us; and that the No Church, No Property movement of our day had its origin in abolition we perceive as clearly as we do the causes of any great Moral or Social impulse."

The papers mentioned by the Tribune are of a decided infidel, or semi-infidel character, though professedly abolition papers. The cause of abolition is, in itself, a holy and a just one, and it is to be deeply regretted that it has been so sorely injured by its professed friends. We have not much doubt that this infidelity has arisen from the practice, common with many abolitionists, of railing out against all the churches in the land, and especially the ministry, because they cannot obey the new light these men have received in regard to their duty to God and man. By this system of denouncing the churches of the land, which have been, and are, blessed of God to the salvation of men, by wholesale vituperation, the condemnation is transferred, in rapid gradations, from the churches to the Gospel of the Son of God on which they are founded.

The Georgetown D. C. Advocate notices a rumor that the Hon. HENRY A. WISE is to be nominated Minister to Mexico, in place of Gen. THOMPSON resigned.

☞Hon. JULIUS W. ROCKWELL has been elected to Congress from the VIIth District of Massachusetts, by a majority of about 500 votes, over all other candidates.

MORE DIFFICULTIES.—The Revenue Cutter Nautilus, Captain WALDEN, left Key West 18th ult., for Nassau, N. P., with the U. S. Marshal, who bears a requisition for the negroes who committed the murder and robbery on Key Biscayne some months since.

A GOVERNOR UNDER ARREST.—The Frederick Herald gives the particulars of the arrest at Annapolis of Gov. THOMAS, of Maryland—some week or ten days ago—at the instigation of Dr. TYLER.

He had, it seems, threatened the Doctor with personal violence, and was therefore held to bail in $1500 to keep the peace.

For the Gazette.

ANTIMASONIC MEETING.

In pursuance of a call, the Democratic Antimasonic Convention of Allegheny county met at the Court House in this city, on Wednesday, Jan. 11th, 1844 Present as follows:

Fourth Ward Pittsburgh: Thos. M. Marshall, Neville B. Craig.

Third Ward Allegheny: Robt. Campbell, E. Rush.

East Deer: F. Karns, N. Miller.

Fayette: B. A. Mevay, C. Boreland.

Versailles: R. Hughey, W. A. Shaw.

Upper S. Clair: H. Hultz, J. Conner.

Peebles: Thos. Ligget, Dr. Spahr.

Wilkins: Dr. Carothers, D. Hamilton.

Various propositions as to the future course of the party were submitted, and finally it was Resolved, that the Convention adjourn to meet again on the First Wednesday in February, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the same place, and that the Antimasons in the townships and wards not represented be requested to meet on the Saturday preceding, at the usual times and places, and choose delegates.

JAS. CAROTHERS, Ch'm.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Secretary.

LOCOFOCO CONVENTION IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Col. Johnson and "Old Westmoreland."

To-day, Jan. 9th, the Delegates from the several districts and townships of Westmoreland met in County Convention, and organized by calling Samuel Hill, Esq., to the Chair and appointing Alex Johnson, Esq., and Dr. J Morrison, Secretaries.

After the names of the delegates had been called over, a motion was made to take the sense of the Convention in relation to Governor and President, which resulted as follows, for Governor of Pennsylvania

F R Shunk received	36 votes
J Snodgrass "	5 "
H A Muhlenburg	5 "

For President of the United States.

R M Johnson received	36 votes
M Van Buren "	12 "

Alexander Johnson, Esq, David Fullwood, Esq., and Dr. T. Richardson were elected representative, and Col. John McFarland Senatorial Delegate, to the 4th of March Convention. They are instructed and pledged to support Mr. Shunk for Governor, and Col. Johnston for President.—*Greensb. Argus Extra.*

[*Condensed from the Baltimore American and the Washington Whig Standard.*]

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, Jan'y 8, 1844.

SENATE.

Messages, in writing, were received from the President of the U. S.

OREGON.

Mr Allen's resolution upon this subject was then taken up, and this gentleman rose to correct an error into which he had fallen the other day, in ascribing to Sir Robt Peel the assertion that, had the bill passed by the Senate of the last session become a law, it would have been just cause for war—it was the assertion of Lord Palmerston, who, however, was at the head of a powerful party in England, especially upon all questions affecting the foreign relations of the country. Mr A took up the Parliamentary Reports, and read and commented upon this subject. He asked why the Oregon question was not settled in the Ashburton Treaty, and replied to his own question by affirming that it was because Great Britain made it a part of her policy always to keep open some one cause of quarrel with other countries. He again alluded to the surrender of territory in Maine. The Senate had by a unanimous resolution declared that this territory rightfully belonged to Maine, and yet we had surrendered it, and the sword of Damocles was still suspended over us, and we should again be threatened with the horrors of war, to force a further surrender of our territory in this case. He went for the bill of last session, or some equally effectual measure, to show that we were in earnest, and would not surrender one square inch of our land.

Mr. Archer then arose, and gave the Senate a very important piece of information, to wit: that no negotiation was now pending between this country and England in reference to Oregon; and further, that the British Government, had resolved to send an ambassador to this country (who might be expected in a few weeks) to open negotiations here in this city upon the subject. He presumed, therefore, that this resolution would not be insisted upon, as it could not be any longer desirable to pass it.

The remarks, however, of the gentleman from Ohio go to the extent, of obstructing *all* negotiations. Was he, in this respect, the mouth-piece and expounder of western sentiment? The Senator insisted that we ought not to give any color to the British claim to this territory, but we had already, for a period of thirty years, acquiesced in some sort of a claim on her part.

Mr. Allen said that the gentleman was mistaken in supposing that he (Mr. A) designed to obstruct all negotiation; he had simply quoted the language of the British Minister and others, to show the ground which they took. If the negotiation was to commence here, he hoped that the Senate would advise and consent in regard to it at each step. He believed that the inevitable tendency of things was to a rupture between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Morehead, who originally opposed the passage of this resolution, observed that the Senator from Ohio seemed to regard the bill passed by the Senate at the last session as a belligerent measure; such certainly was not his understanding of that measure; had it been, he never should have given it the sanction of his vote. He regarded that bill as being strictly conformable to the conventional arrangment between this country and Great Britain. He did not feel quite so sensitive as the gentleman from Ohio about the debates in the English Parliament. Since the information conveyed by his friend from Virginia (Mr. Archer,) he was still more inclined to oppose the resolution before the Senate.

Mr. Benton next addressed the Senate, chiefly in regard to the construction which formerly prevailed upon the power of the Senate to "advise and consent" in the formation of treaties.

Several other Senators spoke upon this resolution, for whose remarks we have no space, but it was finally rejected by Yeas and Nays, 14 to 31, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., presented a resolution that all debate upon the bill to refund the fine imposed upon Gen Jackson close this day at four o'clock, and the House then proceed to vote upon the pending and all other amendments.

The motion was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, was called to the Chair.

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

Messrs. Schenk of Ohio, A V Brown of Tennessee, Belser of Alabama, Steenrod, of Va, Severance of Maine, Hale of New Hampshire, and another gentleman addressed the House until the hour of 4 o'clock.

All amendments to the bill were voted down, and the same was reported to the House, when

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved the previous question upon the passage of the bill.

All the preliminary questions having been disposed of, the question upon the final passage of the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and it was carried through the House on the glorious 8th of January, by a vote of 158 to 28.

The House adjourned.

From the New York American.

STATEN ISLAND TRAGEDY.

The N. Y. Sun of Monday morning publishes the following declaration as from Polly Bodine, and vouches for its accuracy, which we do not:

We have received the following from our own Reporter by Express, via Jersey City.—The confession is authentic, and may be relied upon as correct, his sources of information being undoubted.

PORT RICHMOND, 7th January, Sunday Night.

Having heard that Polly Bodine made her confession, I immediately repaired to the jail, and after much exertion succeeded in obtaining the following exact copy of her confession, as taken from her own lips.

CONFESSION OF POLLY BODINE.

Richmond County Jail.

I went to New York on Christmas morning last, and went to George S. Waite's store. Mr Waite told me that Emeline Houseman and her child was dead. I asked him who murdered them, and he said they were dead and that was enough. Then he began to find fault because there was not more money in the house of deceased. He then took the watch, spoons and jewelry from the money drawer, and gave them to me, telling me where to pawn them, and what to get for them. He told me I must get $75 for the watch, and named over the amount which I must get for the other articles. I asked him for God's sake to tell me what he had been doing. He told me to get those things out of his sight as soon as possible, for he felt as though he would die. I asked him again to tell me what he had been doing. He replied that he was sorry it had happened, but he had been drove to it by necessity. He owed me a great deal of money. He then made me swear that I never would reveal the secret, and he promised me that he would take care of me and my children.

I then left the house with the articles for the pawnbroker's, and pawned the watch for $35 the spoons for three dollars and a half; the gold chain for $25; and two dessert spoons and sugar tongs for $2 50. I then came back again to Waite's store with the money. Waite then gave me some medicine, and told me to go to Greenwich street and stay till I was confined, and to send a girl up that night and let him know how I was getting on. He fixed the veil on my face, and swore my mother would not know me if she met me in the street. But I did not go where he wished me to go. I wandered about until night, and then came down to Staten Island. I came over in the boat to Port Richmond, walked up the shore and staid at my brother-in-law's all night.

I went back the next morning to New York, and went to Mr. Waite's. My brother-in-law came and told me about the fire and the murder and wanted me to come home immediately. Me and my son Albert came over together. I gave Albert thirty-five dollars, and told him to give it to Mr. Waite. Albert asked me where I got the money, and I told him that it was money I got from my mother, and was saving it for Mr. Waite.

Waite, who was treated as an accessary after the fact, was locked up on Satuday night from inability to give the bail required.

Waite, in a letter written yesterday to the Sun, avers his innocence.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1844.

The weather has become cold, and the ground well frozen over, and we only want a little good snow to make fine sleighing, and revive business, which is usually dull at this season of the year.

We have visited many of our Wholesale, and some of our heavy Importing Merchants and Dealers, and find them in good heart, well supplied with almost all kinds of Foreign and Domestic, Southern, Western, and good Pittsburgh manufactures for the season, and great preparation made and making for an early spring supply and business.

Money is extremely abundant in our Banks, and with capitalists, and a heavy sum lying idle for want of a demand, which we hope an early spring trade will create: our business community being easy in money matters, but the large mass of the people have little, and there is a great want amongst many of the poorer classes.

FLOUR is ready sale from boats and wagons, at $3,62½, and from stores, $3,75 a $4 per bbl.

GRAIN: Wheat 65 cts, Rye 37½, Corn 33, Oats 20 a 22 per bushel.

SEED: Clover seed $4,50, Timothy 1,12½ a 1,25, Flaxseed 87½ a90 cts.

BEANS: Good in demand at 50 a 62½ cts.

HAY: Per ton $7 a $8.

ASHES: Scorchings, sales for cash, 3¾ a 3¾, Pots 3¾ a 3¾, and Pearls 4¾ a 5c. a lb.

COTTON YARN, 17c a lb, par money and no discount for No 5 to No 10.

GROCERIES: Coffee, Rio 7¼a9, St Domingo, 7a7¼, Havana, green, 8a9c a lb Sugar, New Orleans, by the hhd 6¼a7, and by bbl, 6¼a7½c a lb. Tea, Young Hyson, 40a75, Imperial 62a 80c a lb. Molasses, sales at 29a31¼ a gallon.

FRUIT: Dried peaches $1a1,12½, do apples 45a50c a bushel. Green apples 75a$1,25 per bbl. Raisins, box, $2,25a2,50.

PROVISIONS: Butter in kegs, 5a6. Rolls in bls 7a8c. Tallow, rough 4, in cakes 6c a lb. Lard 5¼a6c a lb. Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs. paid by butchers $3a3,50. Hogs $2,75a$3 pr 100 lbs. Sheep 87½a$1,25. Calves $2a$3,50 each.

IRON: Juniata Blooms $55a57 a ton. Pig metal sales at $25a27 a ton.

SALT: Sales at the river at $1,12½a1,25, and from stores at $1,25a1,37½ per bushel.

Rates of Discount

IN PITTSBURGH.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE GAZETTE BY

N. HOLMES & SON,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 33 MARKET STREET.

Standard—Gold and Silver.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bank of Pittsburgh,	par
Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank,	par
Exchange Bank,	par
Bank of North America, Philadelphia	pa
Bank of Northern Liberties,	" pa
Commercial Bank of Penn'a,	" par
Farmer's and Mechanics B'k,	" pa
Kensington Bank,	" pa
Philadelphia Bank,	" pa
Schuylkill Bank,	" pa
Southwark Bank,	" pa
Western Bank,	" par
Bank of Penn Township,	" par
Manuf'rs & Mechanics' B'k,	" par
Mechanics' Bank,	" pa
Moyamensing Bank,	" par
Girard Bank,	12
United States Bank,	" 2½
Bank of Germantown,	par
Monong'a B'k of Brownsville,	1
Bank of Gettysburgh;	1½
" Chester County,	par
" Chambersburgh	1½
" Delaware Co.,	par
" Susquehanna Co.,	—
" Bank of Montgomery Co.,	par
" Northumberland,	par
" Lewistown,	1½
" Middletown,	1½
Carlisle Bank,	1½
Columbia Bridge Co.,	1
Doylstown Bank,	par
Erie Bank,	1½
Franklin Bank of Washington,	1
Farmers' Bank of Reading	1
" Bucks Co.,	par
Farmers' & Drovers' Bank,	1½
" " Currency Notes,	1½
" Bank, Lancaster,	—
Lancaster County Bank,	1
Lancaster Bank,	1
Harrisburgh Bank,	1½
Honesdale Bank,	1
Lebanon Bank,	1
Miners' Bank of Pottsville,	1½
Northampton Bank,	—
New Hope Delaware Bridge Co.,	—
Wyoming,	—
York Bank,	1½
Berks County Bank,	10
West Branch Bank,	10
State Scrip, Exchange Bank,	1½
" " Merch'ts & Manufacturers' Bank,	par
Scrip of the Interior Banks,	1½
(Except) Erie, West Branch, and Berks Co.,	1½
City and County Scrip,	1½

OHIO.

Bank of Mount Pleasant,	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville,	1
Bank of St. Clairsville,	1
Bank of Marietta,	1
Columbiana B'k of New Lisbon,	1
Cincinnati Banks,	1
Clinton Bank of Columbus,	1
Bank of Circleville,	1
Bank of Zanesville,	1
Bank of Putnam,	1
Bank of Wooster,	1
Bank of Massillon,	1
Bank of Sandusky,	1
Bank of Geauga,	1
Bank of Norwalk,	1
Bank of Xenia,	1
Bank of Clevelan'[illegible],	50
Dayton Bank,	1
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	1
Post Notes,	1
Bank of Chillicothe,	1
Com. Bank of Scioto,	15
Lancaster Bank,	15
Bank of Hamilton,	1
Bank of Granville,	75
Com'l Bank of Lake Erie,	15
Farmers Bank of Canton,	40
Urbana,	40

INDIANA

State Bank and Branches,	1
State Scrip,	20

ILLINOIS.

State Bank and Branches,	50
Bank of Shawneetown,	50

KENTUCKY

Bank of Louisville,	1
Bank of Kentucky and Branches,	1
Northern Bank and Branches,	1

VIRGINIA.

Bank of Virginia,	1
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1
Exchange Bank of Virginia,	1
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	1
North Western Bank of Va.,	1
Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Wheeling,	1
Branches,	1

MARYLAND.

Baltimore City Banks,	par
Bank of Salisbury,	1
Mineral Bank,	1
Washington County Banks,	1
Cumberland Bank, Allegheny,	1
All other solvent banks,	1

EXCHANGE.

On Philadelphia,	par
On New York,	par
On Baltimore,	par

GOLD AND PECIE VALUE.

Eagle, old,	10 00
" new,	10 00
Doubloons, Spanish,	16 00
" Patriot,	15 50
Sovereign,	4 85
Guineas,	5 00
Frederickd'ors,	3 [illegible]
Ten Thalers,	7 30
Ten Guilders,	3 90
Louisd'ors,	4 50
Napoleons,	3 [illegible]
Ducats,	2 15a2 20

☞*ALLBANKS marked thus—are not purchased by the Brokers.*

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

☞In conformity with the Sixth Section of an Act of the Legislature, approved 5th April, 1842, the Firemen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, publish the following statement of their resources:

Stock Notes,	$150,000 00
Mortgages on Real Estate,	6,000 00
150 Sh'rs Stock in Exchange B'k, cost,	4,907 76
48 " " Bank of Pittsburgh, "	1,975 20
40 " " Mer. and Man'f's B'k, "	1,333 33
10 " " Firemen's Ins. Co., "	165 00
Discounted Notes and Bills, with approved endorsers,	85,734 09
Cash,	25,119 36
Bills receivable, with appr'd end'rsers,	6 043 02
Outstanding Premiums,	6,425 24
Office Furniture, &c.,	300 00
	$288,003 02

SAMUEL GORMLY, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 9th, 1844.—d3t&wlt.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of BROWN & CARUTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be hereafter carried on by ROBERT BROWN, who is authorised to collect all dues and pay all the debts of said firm. R. BROWN,

GEO. C. CARUTHERS.

Jan. 1, 1844.—j12—w3t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY PILLARS, late of East Deer township, Allegheny county, deceased, are notified to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. GEORGE PILLARS,

MATTHEW MACLEAN,

East-Deer tp, Jan. 12.—w6t*. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary upon the last will and testament of WILLIAM BRISBEN, late of Elizabethtown, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills, of Allegheny county, to the subscribers, those persons having claims against said estate, will meet them at Mc'Laughlin's, in Elizabethtown, on the 2d day of February, 1844, with their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, and all those indebted will meet at the same time and place to make settlement.

WILLIAM LOGAN, } Ex'rs.

Jan. 12.—w3t*. JOHN PATTERSON, }

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of April, 1844, or before that time if needed, that well known place, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Philadelphia pike, with about 2½ acres of good land, all in prime order, with a good Cottage Building, 40 feet in front, containing 4 rooms in front part, Dining Room, and a good Kitchen; the whole containing 9 rooms, with a large Hall in the centre, 10 feet wide by 30 in length. There is also abundance of fruit of the best kind; also a never failing spring of the best of water very convenient to the Kitchen; and also out buildings sufficient to accommodate the place.—Further recommendation is not necessary, as the place will show for itself.

For farther particulars inquire of

WILLIAM TOMAN,

Smithfield st. between 5th st. and Virgin alley.

Jan. 6.—d3t&wtf.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE LADIES.

A FEW handsome Jet Ornaments, such as Bracelets Girdles, Broaches, &c., (remaining unsold at one of the recent Fairs,) will be sold AT COST. They can be seen at the store of

Jan. 8. MURPHY & BRO.

GOODS FOR COLD WEATHER.

MURPHY & BRO. invite attention to their excellent stock of Winter Goods, (having lately been replenishing it by new supplies,)such as

Blankets of a very superior quality, and which they are now selling at reduced prices.

Yellow and White Scarlet Flannels, from 22 cts. to the finest.

White do very superior, only 25 cts. a yd.

Welsh Flannels, the genuine article, purchased from the importers and warranted not to shrink.

Spotted Felisse Flannels, for children's wear; Blue, Scarlet, Orange and Green.

Very superior Canton Flannels, at 12½ cts., and some as low as 6¼ cts.

Plaid Linseys, of handsome bright patterns, and excellent quality.

Gala Plaids, for Cloaking, &c., &c. Jan. 8.

BLANKET SHAWLS, of various qualities, including some very superior. An assortment lately received at the Wholesale and Retail CASH Dry Goods House of MURPHY & BRO.,

Jan. 8. N. E Corner of 4th and Market sts.

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Attorney at Law,

Office Third street, two doors from the Post Office, Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

M. EGOLF. J. HERON FOSTER

EGOLF & FOSTER,

WESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE, THIRD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Negociating of Loans, Collections, &c., &c., &c. They will also attend to the sale of Pig Metal for owners at a distance. Terms moderate; letters post paid, will meet with immediate attention. References given. Nov. 30.—d&w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of JAMES ROWAN, late of Peebles township, dec'd. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M. ROWAN.

Dec. 13, 1843.—d15—w6t*.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER ROBINSON, late of Allegheny city, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to JOHN FLEMING, one of the Executors; and all persons having claims will present them to him, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN FLEMING,

DAVID GREGG,

JOHN CASKEY.

Dec. 8, 1843—w6t. Executors.

PRINTING PAPERS

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings, 61 Wood street, one door above Fourth.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

These Lozenges have been used very extensively the past season, and have given universal satisfaction. Hundreds have been relieved by them, and not an instance has come to our knowledge, in which they have failed. They will speedily and certainly allay the morbid irritability of the bowels, restore the checked perspiration, stop the debilitating discharges, and in a short time cure the most inveterate case of diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, or habitual looseness. They are convenient to carry in the pocket, are very pleasant to the taste, and are sold at the low price of 25 cents a box.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

A gentle but efficient cathartic, expressly adapted for a family physic; and are not surpassed by any other pill in use, for all cases in which a cathartic is indicated. They will operate thoroughly without griping. Price 25 cts. for a box containing 30 pills.

PNEUMONIC, OR COUGH BALSAM.

A valuable remedy for Coughs and Colds.—Price 25 cents.

COUGH LOZENGES.

These Lozenges possess all the virtues of the best Cough Syrups, are convenient to carry in the pocket, and are very pleasant to the taste. Price 25 cts.

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

This penetrating article possesses double the strength of the common Opodeldoc, is more cleanly and much more conveniently applied. Price 25 cts.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S EYE WATER

For the cure of weak or inflamed eyes. Price 25c

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO'S VERMIFUGE.

A perfect'y safe and certain cure for worms. Certificates of its efficacy can be seen at the store of the subscribers, sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous. Price 25 cents.

Prepared and for sale by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

Oct. 17. Corner 6th and Wood sts. Pittsburgh

WM. LARIMER, JR.,

EXCHANGE B

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 6, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER II.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH Jan 2nd, 1844.

MESSIEURS EDITORS—The weather here, (which is always the first subject of remark,) is of the finest order. The heavens continue clear and brilliant, and the streets and roads are dry and clean as usual—our noble Susquehanna is clear of ice, and the air is fresh and bracing. The House of Representatives was called to order, precisely at 11 o'clock this day, by Maj Andrews, the Clerk of the former session; when, after the credentials had been read, ninety-nine of the members returned answered to their names. On motion of Mr Hinchman of the city, the house proceeded to the choice of a Speaker. James R Snowden of Venango received fifty-six votes. Geo. W Toland, of Philadelphia, received forty-one votes, A L Roumfort and James Cooper, each one vote: giving to Mr. Snowden a majority of thirteen votes over all competitors—upon being conducted to the chair by Messrs. Roumfort and Toland, the Speaker elect addressed the House very briefly and pertinently, expressing his obligations for the honor conferred, professing his determination to preserve the order, and protect the rules of the house from violation, and calling upon all members to aid in establishing the confidence of the people in its Legislative Assembly, and earnestly urged them in their official duties to preserve their own self-respect. The oath of office, was then administered to the Speaker elect by G. W Toland, Esq, the members were severally sworn in, subscribed the Constitution, and the House adjourned. Snowden, (who it is said) is a strong and uncompromising Shunk man, was nominated last evening in caucus, over Roumfort (Muhlenburg,) by a majority of *one* vote. I learn from Philadelphia, that the city and county have chosen Muhlenburgh delegate to the Gubernatorial Convention. This is a strong accession of Muhlenburgh strength and is somewhat unexpected. York County has *very* unexpectedly chosen Shunk delegates. Dauphin has chosen Mulies, by a majority of four votes, but the Shunk men claim they were cheated, and have (as I understand) instituted measures to contest the election of their opponents from Dauphin county in Convention. Let them fight it out.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Senate was called to order by its president, Hon. Wm. Bigler of Clearfield, who, it will be recollected, was chosen presiding officer of that body at the close of the last session, *ad interim*: when, after announcing the resignation of Mr. McCully during the recess, he left the chair. The credentials of the members having been opened and read, and the roll of the Senate called, *twenty eight* members answered to their names, and were sworn in. On motion, the Senate proceeded to the election of their president for the session of 1844,—when the late incumbent received the *unanimous* vote of the Senate and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. McLanahan and Dimock. The Hon. Speaker, then, in a short speech, but one of deep feeling, thanked the body for the high testimonial of their confidence, referred with force to the peculiar condition of the State; its odious and onerous debt and taxation, and urged in a forcible manner the necessity of retrenchment, both in time and expenses. A resolution was offered by the Senator from Butler county, and passed, for the appointment of a Standing Committee on "retrenchment and reform."

The same gentleman also obtained leave to present to the Senate a bill for a public act, providing for the disposal of the public printing to the *lowest bidder*, and moved that it be made the order of the day tomorrow. This gave rise to some debate, and the bill was postponed. From the remarks that fell from Messrs. Penniman, Darsie and Champneys during the debate, it is evident, there is a floodgate to be raised, when the subject of State printing is fairly before them. The remarks of Mr. Champneys were very severe upon the executive, and the *manufactured* opinion of his Attorney General. After disposing of this affair the Senate adjourned. To morrow we shall get the views of his excellency on matters and things in *general*, and probably, on other things in *particular*. All the appointments in the gift of either the legislature, or any officer of its creation, are beleaugered, (if I may be allowed the term) by applicants without number. Coal heavers and woodsawyers are now holding members by the button, and urging a similitude in their own person and families to John Rogers of Smithfield memory, and his poor fatherless children. Z.

P S. Andrews has received the nomination for Clerk rs. Jack. Petrikin was withdrawn. Krause, Doorkeeper. Stedman, Sergeant at Arms.

HARRISBURGH, Jan'y 3, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Legislature are now fairly under way; having completed their organization, with the exception of some minor appointments, about which no one knows or cares. Mr J B Andrews was chosen Clerk over his competitor, David Fleming, by a majority of 19 votes. Mr Petriken's claims were withdrawn and it is said he is exerting himself to procure the appointment of Secretary to the Canal Commissioners, Deputy Secretary, or any other slice that may chance to fall from the political table. The Senate have not yet chosen their clerk, but no doubt the old one will be re-elected.

At half past 11 A. M, the Governor sent in his message, which you will receive along with this letter. It is a document abounding in statistics. Strongly and decidedly urging immediate and energetic action on the part of the Legislature, for the restoration of credit and honor of the commonwealth, acknowledging its indebtedness, and asserting its ability to pay to the uttermost. It repudiates the idea of there having been any election by the last Legislature, of a State printer, accuses the individuals concerned, with a fraudulent attempt to procure an election; recommends a strict and rigorous inquiry into the facts connected with the transaction, and "treats the election as if it had never been."

The message recommends additional taxation to meet the accruing interest of the state debt, as the only feasible mode that presents itself to the Executive mind. What poor tax ridden and tax-paying Pennsylvania will say to this, remains to be seen. To levy taxes when there is no means of payment, is something like the Egyptians requiring the Israelites to make bricks without straw, besides increasing the task. Very little business was done in either House, other than the presentation of petitions and resolutions, of an unimportant character. A motion was made to have the "*state printer*" print a certain number of copies of the message for the use of the members. But the inquiry was immediately made, who is *state printer*? This seemed to bring matters to a stand still. Various amendments were offered and acted upon, until the "*usual number*" was named, (which I understand means 160,) which was adopted as an amendment of the original resolution, when the whole subject was postponed for the present. There will be some sharp shooting when the subject comes again before the House. It is to be feared, that Governor making and President making will occupy too much of the time of a certain portion of the members, to the exclusion of the interests of their tax paying and confiding constituents. There is some division among the democrats in object, but I think none in principle. The cohesive band of political union, that unites the democratic party here, although it may be tested to its utmost capacity of resistance, will still be found of sufficient strength and tenacity to resist all attempts of its political opponents to sunder it.

Therefore, whatever of political beatitude, the Whigs may expect from the action of this Legislature, they may give to the winds. It cannot, however, be denied that the first impression, growing out of its organization, and the incidents connected with it, had rather a favorable aspect, and to a mere looker on was indicative of better times and better feelings. But such anticipations, I fear, will prove but mere promises to the ear, to be broken to the expectence. Time will show. The unanimity with which Mr Bigler was elected Speaker of the Senate, and the kind feelings that seemed to exist among the members of both Houses, the exigency of the times, prostration of State credit, and the absolute necessity of thorough, speedy and harmonious action, would seem to promise a manly effort to Pennsylvania by her chosen sons, to rescue her from the moral obloquy of conventional repudiation. But it remains to be seen whether they—into whose hands the honor, safety and glory of the Keystone State is entrusted—can, under the trammels of State and National party dictation, prove themselves the advocates of State honor, State pride and State respectability. We shall soon find out, and in the mean time, the responsibility must rest on those, upon whom the mantle of power has fallen. Z.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The first and most important duty that devolves upon the Legislature, will be to examine into the financial embarrassments of the State, and to make suitable provision for the discharge of her liabilities.—The entire amount of the funded debt of the State is $39,084,000 40. This debt is reimbursable as follows:

In the year 1841,	$ 55,922 60
" 1844,	62,500 00
" 1846,	3,686,342 08
" 1847,	72,335 06
" 1850,	1,000,000 00
" 1853,	2,000,000 00
" 1854,	3,000,000 00
" 1856,	2,783,161 88
" 1858,	8,070,661 44
" 1859,	1,250,000 00
" 1860,	2,648,680 00
" 1-61,	120,000 00
" 1862,	2,265,400 00
" 1863,	200,000 00
" 1864,	3,385,076 66
" 1865,	1,829,600 00
" 1868,	2,524,000 00
" 1870,	1,946,215 65
Loan payable at the expiration of certain bank charters,	569,503 50
	$36,469,398 87
Interest due 1st August, 1842, For which certificates of stock were issued, redeemable in 1843,	866,625 53
Interest due 1st February, 1843, redeemable in 1846,	873,988 00
Interest due 1st August, 1843, redeemable in 1846,	873,987 00
	$39,084,090 40

Upon this debt the annual interest to be paid amounts to $1,941,827 23, to wit:

Permanent loan at 6 per cent,	$ 1,946,944 33
" loans at 5 per cent,	32,683,189 86
" loan at 4½ per cent,	200,000 00
Relief notes at 1 per cent,	1,467,628 68
" at 6 per cent,	171,636 00
Arrears of interest due to our loan holders in August, 1842, and February and August, 1843, at 6 per cent,	2,614,601 53
	$39,084,000 40

There is also due to Domestic Creditors, on certificates issued by the Auditor General, the sum of $206,461 00.

For the interest annually accruing, and for the temporary debts and liabilities of the State, provision should be immediately made. The resources of the State are abundant, and all that is required is the right disposition, and a judicious and proper selection of the mode in which these resources are to be rendered available.

The amount of taxes, levied and paid into the State Treasury, under existing tax laws, was as follows: In the year 1841, the amount levied, was $416,794 85—there was paid into the Treasury during that year, $33,292 77. In 1842, the tax levied was $659,512 47—the amount paid in the same year, was $486,635 85. In 1843, the amount levied cannot be ascertained with accuracy, in consequence of failures on the part of the County Commissioners in several counties to make returns to the proper office; but, making an estimate from the best data that can be obtained, it will not fall short of $945,000 00. The tax paid into the Treasury the past year, was $553,911 38. The assessment for the ensuing year, may be fairly estimated at what it amounted to the past year, provided the Legislature repeal the proviso to the 16th section of the Act of 27th July, 1842, entitled "An Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Goverament—payment of the interest upon the State debt," &c. which limits the assessment of the increased tax to one year. Unless provision be immediately made for continuing the assessment and collection of that tax, our financial difficulties must be increased, and the consequences be most disastrous to our State credit.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that nearly a million of dollars, arising from taxation, remains unpaid; and there is no authority vested in the Executive, by law, to enforce its collection. I have repeatedly recommended to the Legislature, the adoption of some legal method of compelling County Commissioners, Collectors and Treasurers, to perform their duties—but, thus far, no legislation has been had upon the subject. In the present defective state of the law, every temptation is held out to delinquents to persevere in setting at naught its injunctions. Permit me again to call the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and to express the hope that this evil will be remedied.

The whole receipts from our public improvements, beyond the payment for repairs, and the expenses of their charge and management, during the past fiscal year, amount to $482,657 34.

The current expenses of government, including the permanent appropriation to Common Schools and other purposes, may be estimated at about $750,000 00. The resources of the State, independent of taxation, and the receipts from the public improvements, at about $400,000 00. From an examination of all these receipts and liabilities of the State, supposing the tax levied, under existing laws, to be punctually collected and paid over, there would be an annual deficit of about $850,000 00, independent of the balance due to Domestic Creditors; for the punctual payment of all which, the State is bound by every obligation of faith and honor. After a most careful consideration of the whole subject, I have been unable to devise any other mode of meeting this responsibility than that of augmented taxation.

I took occasion in my annual message transmitted to the Legislature on the 5th of January 1840, to speak upon this subject in the following pointed and unequivocal words. I beg leave to quote them, because I have reiterated, in every annual message to the Legislature since, substantially the same sentiments; and I desire the people of Pennsylvania, and the whole world, to know, if there be ground to charge remissness of duty, to whom the fault is to be justly attributed:

"In expressing my own opinion in favor of a resort to taxation I do it with no inconsiderable degree of reluctance; but it must be obvious to every citizen of the Commonwealth, that his house, his farm, and his property, are all pledged, beyond possibility of release, to the ultimate payment of the State debt, and the interest thereon accruing, agreeably to the stipulation with the loan holders. Nor is this the worst view of our situation. The State has been actually compounding, for years past, from a million to a million and a half of interest annually; and the question is now submitted, whether we are thus to continue adding, half yearly, this enormous amount of interest to the principal of our State debt, and continue in this pusillanimous course of policy, from year to year, of shuffling off the evil day, and entailing this frightful legacy on posterity. It is a reproach on the people of Pennsylvania to suppose they can be longer kept in the dark, in regard to the situation in which we find them. All they want to know, to ensure a ready compliance with this indispensable call upon their patriotism, is the necessity of the measure. The experience of more than half a century, fortifies me in the belief, that the good sense of the people of this great Commonwealth, is rarely appealed to in vain. In assuming the responsibility of recommending this measure, I am fully sensible of what is to be encountered, and aware of the consequences that are to follow; and if, in this expression of the honest convictions of my own mind, and the fearless discharge of the duties incumbent on me, I shall not be borne out by my fellow-citizens, I shall at least, have the consolation to know, that I have done that which I conscientiously believe to be right, and which I think will bear the reflection of after years. The time for evasion is gone; the public mind has been too long fed with miserable expedients. The time for action is at hand. Our country expects every man to do his duty, and he that has not nerve enough for the crisis, should give place to those better fitted for the emergency. Neither the present legislature, nor myself, had any thing to do with contracting this debt—it is fixed on us by those who have gone before us, and the same rule of prudence and sound policy that would govern the conduct of a private individual, holds equally good in the case of the Commonwealth, under this state of things. The private individual would tax his industry and his property, to the utmost to pay off a debt, and the interest upon it, that was consuming the avails of his industry and his substance—so, also, it seems to me, should the representatives of a wise and judicious people. Taxation would pay the interest—it would eventually constitute a sinking fund to pay off the principal of the State debt, and should be continued till the income of the public improvements would render longer taxation unnecessary. The crisis demands the exercise of the most far-reaching sagacity—the calmest judgment and the most fearless patriotism. I am sure the Legislature will meet it in the right spirit, to disarm it of its perils. Coming, as you do, from all quarters of the State, and possessing a more intimate knowledge of the circumstances and wants of the people than I can, I most cheerfully surrender this important subject to you, satisfied that prudence and justice will direct your action upon it."

I used strong terms in speaking to the Legislature on this subject at that time, because it was an hour of darkness, uncertainty and alarm. The explosion of the Banks, the paralysis of the business energies of the country, and the murmurings of those whose ambition seeks no higher aim than that of finding fault, were all calculated to deter even honest men from faithfully performing their duty. So far as I was concerned, I was resolved that both my opinions, and my course, should be openly avowed and clearly understood. Four years have now elapsed; time has been given to the excited to become calm, to the timid to become self-possessed, and for factious partizans to see the error of their way. I look back with pleasure on my course, because, as I had no doubt from the beginning, I have been triumphantly sustained by the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania. They have borne, without repining, every burthen that was necessary to maintain the honor of the State, and they are ready to endure yet greater sacrifices, if they be necessary, for the same cause.

It has of late been fashionable in certain quarters, to denounce Pennsylvania, and cite her as an example in point, to sanction the reproach which has been attempted to be cast upon the American people, of seeking to carry into practical operation the scheme of repudiating their public debts. Those who have circulated and believed this calumny, betrayed a degree of ignorance, both of the character of our people, and of the course of her legislation, which is truly surprising. On every occasion, the liability of the State has been frankly avowed, both by her Executive and Legislative Departments, and although the recommendations of the Executive, to make provision for the payment of her interest, have not been adopted to the fullest extent, yet the Legislature has passed laws imposing a tax, amounting the last year to a little less than a million of dollars, and this has been acceded to by the people; without a murmur from any source entitled to a moment's consideration. The failure to pay the interest has not resulted from a want of disposition to do so, on the part of the citizens of Pennsylvania, but from the general disasters which have overwhelmed and crippled her, in common with almost every other government in the commercial world. We are regaining our energies, and recovering from the embarrassments by which we have unfortunately been surrounded. A very few years will enable us to retrieve all that we have lost, and to wipe from our escutcheon every blot with which unexpected misfortune has tarnished it. Whatever the interested or evil disposed may have asserted to the contrary, there is not an honest citizen of Pennsylvania who does not feel the proud consciousness that her faith and integrity can be held up to the world unsullied.

The valuation of the real and personal property owned by the citizens of the State ascertained by reference to the valuation as taxed for county purposes, amounts to about four hundred and sixty millions of dollars. The average of the rate of this valuation is, no doubt, considerably below the actual value of the property of the State.

Among the receipts at the Treasury during the last year, there were from tolls, exclusive of Motive Power, $755,155 39; Auction duties, 59,661 78; Tax on collateral inheritances, 22,337 05; Dividends on Bridges, Turnpike and Navigation Stocks, 19,161 29; Escheats, 1,010 00; $857,325 51. To which add the State Tax received, 553,911 38; $1,411,236 89.

This income, derived from the above sources, was especially appropriated to the payment of the interest on our public debt; and on the faith of the State's adherance to its solemn engagements, those from whom the money was obtained, were doubtless induced to make the loan. But by the resolution passed 7th April, 1842, and the acts passed 27th July, 1842, and 8th April, 1843, those funds were applied to other and different purposes, from what was deemed, by the legislature, an imperative necessity induced by the monetary embarrassments to which I have already adverted.

It is thus shown that about three and a half per cent. of the interest could have been paid the past year but for this subsequent legislation; and that the above sum of $857,325 51, together with a tax of less than three mills on the assessed value of the real and personal estate of the citizens of the Commonwealth, would pay the interest on the public debt, beyond all doubt, and place Pennsylvania on that proud eminence which the true character of her people, and the resources she possesses, designed her to occupy. But to satisfy the people of the propriety of this increase of the tax, assurance should be given that it would be applied to the payment of the interest on the State debt, to the exclusion of every other object.

There has been one objection made against taxation under the present state of things, which appears to be founded in justice, and that is, the manifest unfairness and inequality of the rates of assessment in different counties. I annex to this message the table showing the assessments in the various counties of the Commonwealth, an examination of which, will at once disclose the evils that ought to be remedied.

Most of our laws on the subject of taxes and revenue require revision and amendment—Those relating to collateral inheritances, retailers and dealers in merchandize, auctions and auctioneers, and brokers, require revision and modification to prevent evasions. Indeed, there is good reason to believe the revenue from these sources might be doubled. The county rates and levies are not augmented by them; nor does the State tax derived therefrom bear any fair proportion to that exacted from the landholder. The inequality and injustice of the matter become manifest when the proceeds derived from each are considered.

The tax necessary for the payment of the interest on our State debt, it has long been apparent to me, should be apportioned among the several counties of the State, and a liberal discount or drawback allowed for prompt collections and payment into the Treasury. The members of the Legislature, coming, as they do from the several counties, and each watchful of the rights and interests of his immediate constituents, would certainly compose a board every way competent to make that apportionment. A more unequal one than that which now exists, cannot be readily devised. I am aware that each and every object and mode of taxation is more or less objectionable—but that should not absolve us from our duty. I have submitted to the Legislature my views again and again, on this subject; and that it has at times differed with me, is no cause of complaint—that difference of opinion having proceeded from a conscientious discharge of duty. But, if the suggestions here made, do not seem right and proper, permit me to express the earnest hope that the Legislature will devise some other mode less objectionable, and that it will not separate until full and ample provision be made for the punctual payment of the interest on our public debt, semi-annually, as it becomes due, and thus smooth the way for those who may come after us in the administration of the Government.

Before quitting the subject of taxation, it may be well to take a relative view of the taxes received at the Treasury, for the last three years, and the amount annually paid out to the several counties, for the purposes of education. The taxes received in

1841, amounted to	$33,292 77
1842, "	486,635 85
1843, "	553,911 38
	$1,073,840 00

The moneys paid out for the purposes of education, during the same years, amounted, in

1841, to	$365,766 04
1842,	315,372 43
1843,	408,694 36
	$1,089,832 83

So that it appears more money has actually been paid out by the Commonwealth, for educating her people, than the amount of State tax paid into the Treasury.

It will be entirely practicable to make provision for the payment of the semi-annual interest, on and after the first of August next. And, to provide for every possible contingency, the State Treasurer might be authorized to borrow, if necessary, a sufficient sum to make up any deficiency, and the taxes and other receipts of the State, applicable to the discharge of interest, be pledged specifically for the repayment of such loan, and applied as soon as received.

The arrears of interest due in 1842, and February and August, 1843, have been funded, in conformity with the acts of Assembly upon that subject. This was the most that could be done for our creditors, under the circumstances, and if, hereafter, provision be made for the punctual discharge of the interest, it will, I believe, be as much as could reasonably be expected by the holders of our loans.

There is now due from the State to certain banks the sum of $1,467,628 68, on account of the issue of notes under the act of 4th May, 1841, which bears an interest of one per cent. By virtue of the act of Assembly passed the 8th day of April last, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of Domestic Creditors," &c., these notes are to be cancelled at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars per month. The funded debt of the State bears an interest of five and six per cent. payable semi-annually. If this cancellation be continued at the same rate, it is very certain this interest cannot be paid, as a very large proportion of taxes and tolls will be paid in funds of this description. It is therefore, for the Legislature to determine which of these measures it is the policy of the State to pursue.

The revenues derived from the public works during the past fiscal year, although not realizing the estimates which were formed at the commencement of the year, have yielded a very handsome profit to the Commonwealth over the expenditures required for their maintenance. The report of Canal Commissioners, which will be laid before you, and to which your particular attention is invited, exhibits in detail the receipts and expenditures upon the several lines of canal and railroad. By that document, it appears, that, from the early closing of the canal by ice in the latter part of 1842, and its late opening from the same cause in the following spring, the navigable season of 1843 was rendered about eight weeks shorter than that of the previous year. A combination, likewise took place among the boatmen on the Delaware Division, which existed for several weeks, putting a stop to transportation, and causing a loss of revenue to the Commonwealth of not less than $30 000. Notwithstanding these impediments, added to that experienced from the high floods on the Juniata in September last, the tolls amount to $1,017,841 12, being an increase over the receipts of 1842 of $77,627 43. An abstract of the receipts and expenditures on the several lines exhibited the following result:

	Expenditures.	*Receipts.*
Main Line,	$425,036 82	$857,212 94
Delaware Division	22,553 92	92,265 41
Susquehanna, North and West Branches,	59,226 80	62,206 06
Beaver, Shenango, and French Creek,	15,410 82	6,156 71
	$522,228 36	$1,017,841 12
Deduct expenditures		522,228 36
Excess of receipts over expenditures,		$495,612 76
Deduct drawback on flour and pork,		22,436 80
		$473,175 96
Add increase of stock on Columbia Railroad,		9,481 38
Clear profit of all the works for 1843,		$482,657 34

The increase and decrease of tolls on the different lines, as compared with 1842, were as follows:

	Decrease.	*Increase.*
Main Line,		$94,263 46
Delaware Division,	$1,193 67	
Susquehanna North and West branches,	13,906 68	
Beaver, Shenango and French Creek,	536 28	
		16,636 03
Increase in 1843,		$77,627 43

And, on the same lines, the excess of receipts over expenditures and all liabilities is as follows:

Main Line,	$419,220 70
Delaware Division,	69,711 49
Susquehanna, North and West branches,	2,979 26
	491,911 45
Beaver, Shenango, and French Creek, excess of expenditures over receipts,	9,254 11
Total excess of recepits over expenditures,	$482,657 34

From these statemetns it appears that, with the exception of the small excess on the Susquehanna and North and West Branch Divisions, the profits upon the year's business, have been derived from the Main line and the Delaware Division. The last named division has yielded a profit of five per cent. upon the cost of its construction, which, but for the loss of revenues sustained from the combination among the boatmen before referred to, and interruption from breaches, would have been increased to over seven per cent.

The Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad exhibits a very gratifying result. The clear profits of the road over expenditures and liabilities the past year amount to $202,966 65—equal to about five per cent. on the original cost of the railway and the motive power department.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of 7th March, 1843, a charter was issued, on the 16th day of June last, to "The Erie Canal Company." The company is vigorously prosecuting the work and gives fair promise of its early completion. That portion of the division from the Ohio River to the town of New Castle, according to the terms of the charter, remains in the possession of the Commonwealth, until the completion of the whole line. A large portion of the expenditures on it during the year was caused by repairs to the works since transferred.

It is evident from the foregoing abstracts, and from a review of the details, contained in the Canal Commissioners' report, that the main line and Delaware Division, can, at all times, be made sources of profitable revenue to the Commonwealth, by the exercise of a proper vigilance over the disbursements. Much has been done towards introducing a system of strict economy, and dispensing with officers, agents and laborers, whose services tend only to swell the amount of expenditures. If the system, thus begun, be carried out and perfected, all doubt must vanish as to the value of these two portions of the public works, when considered as means of revenue.

To the more general introduction of section boats, in consequence of the State having purchased trucks for their conveyance over the two railroads, may be traced the principal cause of the increase of tolls and tonnage on the Main line. The experiment has been fully tested to the satisfaction of the most sanguine friends of the system of individual competition in the carrying trade. These boats, during the past year have prevented combinations, reduced the price of freights, increased the amount of tolls and tonnage, and given to our Main line a character for cheapness in transportation, which must make it the principal avenue to a market between the waters of the West and the Eastern Atlantic cities. A system of transportation which, in its incipient state, has been productive of such great benefits, and which is so closely identified with the prosperity of the improvements of the Commonwealth, is entitled to the fostering care of the Legislature. In 1843, the amount of tolls paid by section boats was $114,227 47; of which $16,651 65 was for the use of the State trucks.

To give efficiency to the system, to meet the demands consequent upon the continued increase in the number of section boats, and to prevent vexatious delays at the railroad slips, an increase in the number of trains of trucks has become absolutely necessary. As these additional trains will be required at the opening of the spring business, the expectation is entertained that an early appropriation will be made to that object. Such an appropriation will give an impetus to the spring trade, by giving assurance of promptness in the delivery of produce, goods, and merchandise; hold out inducements to further increase of section boats; place the system upon a permanent basis; and insure to the Commonwealth all the advantages which must necessarily result from this improved mode of transportation over our disjointed lines of canal and railroad. I would further recommend that the appropriation be made direct, and not made payable out of the tolls for the use of trucks, so as to enable the Canal Commissioners to make the purchase on more economical terms than can otherwise be done, and to free the rates of toll, and the method of keeping the accounts, from their present complexity.

I will refer you to my message, returning, without the Executive sanction, a bill entitled "An Act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh," for my views in relation to the impolicy of selling or transfering the public improvements to private companies. I deemed it however proper to add, that, although my own judgement on this subject is perfectly clear, yet, if a second Legislature deem it advisible to concur with the former in providing for this sale or transfer, I do not know that I will consider the duty incumbent on me of offering further resistance to this project, provided sufficient safeguards be established to protect the public against frauds and collusions in the sale, and to ensure a proper regard for the public interests, on the part of those into whose hands they are subsequently to be transferred.

No report has been made by the Commissioners named in the act entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Delaware Canal Company," passed 13th April last; nor am I in possession of any official information in relation to the same.

On the subject of the Banks I have little to recommend. My views in relation to the system have heretofore been very fully expressed and do not now need reiteration. Most if not all the solvent institutions have now resumed specie payments; and taught by past experience, it is hoped they will so regulate their business, and circumscribe their liabilities within the bounds of prudence, that we shall not see a recurrence of the pecuniary embarrassments which have for some years past distressed the community. The gradual restoration of public and private confidence, will enable the solvent institutions of the State to furnish a currency as fast as required by the wants of the country, which will be redeemable in specie on demand.

As no bank charters will expire during the remainder of the present executive term, there will be no necessity for enacting laws for their renewal at present. The practice of renewing acts of incorporation long before the expiration of the existing charters, is manifestly wrong, even where it may eventually be considered proper to continue them. Under present circumstances, I think it would not be right to embarrass the administration of my successor, by prematurely legislating upon subjects that will belong to that period of the administration of the government. The situation of the country and its business certainly does not require the granting of any bank charters. Believing that the evils of banking are corrected by the good sense of the community, I congratulate the Legislature upon the prospect of being relieved from the immediate consideration of the subject for the present session at least.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, will exhibit their condition in detail. Every thing caculated to advance the interest of this most important of all our public institutions, cannot be too strongly commended to your attention. The vital interests of religion, morality, and civil liberty itself, are dependent upon the cherishing aid and enlightened support imparted to our Common Schools and higher Seminaries. Here must be implanted the seeds of virtue, of intelligence, and of all that confers distinction upon our citizens.

The report of the Adjudant General will be laid before you. I took occasion, in my annual message of 1840, to say that "our militia system is a tax, to a considerable amount, upon the State Treasury, which might be considerably lessened if the Adjudant General were charged with the duty of personally superintending the system in its details, and properly compensated therefor." In every annual message since, I have urged the importance of some attention to this subject. The office of Adjudant General has been filled for several years by a gentleman of great practical knowledge and experience, who has devoted much time and attention to the discharge of its duties; and it has been a matter of regret that his suggestions have not had the weight with the Legislature, to which they were so justly entitled. By the legislation of the last few years, one description of persons after another has been exempted from the payment of fines, until the amount received at the Treasury, during the past year, falls short of the expenses the sum of $42,448 59. This state of things is so palpably wrong, that nothing more is required than to bring the facts to your notice, to ensure an early correction of the evil.

Pennsylvania has a force of upwards of thirty-five thousand volunteers, that will compare with any troops in this or any other country. I cannot too earnestly recommend them to the fostering care of the Legislature.

Under the act of the 24th March last, entitled "An Act to create permanently the office of State Printer," Isaac G. M'Kinley, and Hutter and Bigler have claimed to be State Printers; the former to do the English, and the latter to do the German printing, of the Commonwealth. The language of the Act of Assembly seemed to me to render the validity of this election doubtful, and I caused the question to be submitted to the Attorney General, whose opinion on the subject is herewith transmitted to the Legislature. I concurred with him, and accordingly declined to approve the bonds tendered, informing the parties that the whole matter would be submitted to the early attention of the Legislature. Had the parties interested reason to complain of the course pursued by the Executive, they might have applied to the Supreme Court, during its session in Harrisburg, for a writ of mandamus, directing the Governor to approve their bonds, which was a mere ministerial duty, unless he could show some legal reason for his refusal. I was at all times ready to have met this issue before that tribunal, and have at no time entertained a doubt of the result, or propriety of my course.

In addition to the legal argument presented by the Attorney General, which I regard as unanswerable, there are some other circumstances connected with that election, which make it peculiarly necessary that they should be brought to your most serious consideration. The election was postponed from time to time, from the 27th day of March, the third day after the passage of the law, and on which, according to its provisions, it should have taken place, to the 15th day of April, on which, according to the certificates presented to me, it was made. During this interval of time, and before the day on which the election was consummated, I have been informed, and have good reason to believe, that negotiations were entered into and completed between the said Isaac G. McKinley, Hutter & Bigler and other persons, supposed to have influence with members of the Legislature, by which large sums of money were paid or contracted to be paid, by the individuals elected, to those third persons, for their aid and influence in procuring their election. In some instances, as I have been assured, the sums paid, or contracted to be paid, depended upon the number of votes procured by the contracting parties for the successful candidates; and thus was exhibited a scene of scandalous bargaining and selling, alike disgraceful to the parties concerned, and dangerous to the purity of elections. It is not to be presumed that this scheme of office purchasing was known to any member of the Legislature; for, if it had been, the parties concerned would, I have no doubt, been exposed and consequently defeated. As this transaction more immediately concerns the purity and honor of the Legislature itself, I need only call your attention to these circumstances, and have no doubt you will feel it to be your duty to institute a thorough investigation into the frauds, thus practied upon the Legislature to procure an election. Should the facts upon examination, be found to be, as I have the strongest reason to think they are, can it be, that a single member of the Legislature will recognize the validity of an election thus procured? Let it be known that candidates can resort to such means to accomplish their purposes, and there is an end to all confidence and respect for our Legislatures. It is one of the elementary principles of every enlightened system of jurisprudence that fraud vitiates every contract into which it enters; and, in every stage of completion, these contracts are arrested as soon as the fraud is discovered. There can be no fraudulent practice more odious than one like this, striking at the purity of legislation, and I am confident the representatives of the people will apply a thorough corrective the instant they are made acquainted with the facts.

No inconvenience has arisen thus far, nor detriment to the public interest, from my refusal to approve the bonds offered by the individuals claiming to have been elected. The portion of the law therefore, pointing out the mode of electing State Printers, not having been complied with, the matter rests with you to make such provision on this subject as you believe the public welfare requires. The frauds practiced upon the public by some of those persons entrusted with the public printing, the last few years, are too palpable and notorious to pass unnoticed, and whatever measures the Legislature may think proper to adopt, will, I trust, provide security against their recurrence.

It is no disparagement to her sister States to, assume, that Pennsylvania, in her geographical position, and in her mineral and agricultural resources, is surpassed by none in the Union. Her population, for hardy and effective industry presents a model worthy of all praise, and this industry, devoted to a constant development of her vast mineral wealth, cannot fail, in good time, to produce the most astonishing results.

There is hardly a mountain or valley within her borders, that does not abound in deposits of coal or iron. Our canals and railroads penetrate almost every one of these mineral regions, and furnish them with a cheap and ready highway to market.

If those entrusted with the guardianship of the public welfare, are but true to their trust, the day is not far distant, when Pennsylvania must become the great workshop of the American Union, for the production of coal and iron, and the fabrics constructed from these materials. If these great interests are surrendered to some imaginary, theoretic, Arcadian scheme of free trade, we may still continue to serve as hewers of wood and drawers of water to foreign capitalists and artizans and our incalculable mineral deposits, may lie useless for ages. I trust, however, the people of this Commonwealth will never be seduced into a sacrifice of their dearest rights.

The policy of standing by her own interests, has been, for the last half century, too deeply fixed in Pennsylvania, to be abandoned without a struggle; and those of her public servants who would advise the surrender of any of her staple productions, without the fostering succor of the Government, will soon find on how mistaken an estimate of popular feeling they have relied. It is idle to talk of reciprocity of trade, when England will not receive our flour under a prohibitory duty of less than three dollars per barrel—for us to receive her coal and iron free, or nearly so, of duty.

Free trade and reciprocity of duty, like the golden rule, are beautiful and benign in theory, and, if universally carried out in practice, would render mankind better and more acceptable to their Maker: but, unhappily, this obligation is voluntary, and is assumed only by the less crafty and grasping of men and nations who are used for their own ends by the rest. This fundamental truth is taught by all history, and was familiar to our fathers. Come what may, we cannot desert the standard of Pennsylvania; and I, for one, have battled under it too long to see it struck without a manly effort to uphold it. If we are true to ourselves, and those who come after us but do their duty without shrinking, Pennsylvania will soon be placed in her true position.

Our agriculturists, manufacturers, mechanics, and every class of citizens, are alike interested in a steadfast adherence to the policy of protecting and encouraging our own peculiar State productions; for on this policy rests our hopes of future greatness and independence. A permanent home consumption, is, after all, the only market on which our farmers and other producers can always depend for a steady demand for their commodities, without the fluctuations of price that will ever attend foreign markets. It will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with you, in giving the most effective support to it, both in our domestic and national legislation, so far as may be compatible with our duty.

I am not aware of any other subject that requires to be specially brought to your notice, although there are a number of minor importance, referred to in my former messages on which no legislative action has been taken. I have discharged my duty by submitting them to the consideration of the representatives of the people, and shall be ready, at all times, to unite with them in the adoption of such measures in relation to them and other matters, as are deemed conducive to the public good. DAVID R. PORTER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburgh, January 3, 1844.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE, Oct. 6, 1839, a daily paper deservedly at the head of the daily press in this country.

BRISTOL'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

It were but courtesy to call the attention of our readers to this invaluable preparation, which will be found advertised in another column. Mr. Bristol is a brother, and issues a highly interesting newspaper, eve y now and then, one or two numbers of which we have already noticed; and the medicine itself has been eulogised by nearly all the press of the western country and, we noubt not, justly eulogised. It has in its favor, moreover, very flattering testimonials from the most eminent practitioners in every part of the country where it has been used. There is beauty and taste enough in the bottles, and in the engraved labels in which they are enveloped, to induce a purchase, even if the preparation itself were not one of the 'sovereignest in the world,' as every one must believe it is—that is, every one who would not resist a mass of documentary evidence, conclusive enough to convert a Turk to Christianity. Buy one of the bottles, gentle reader, and see whether you do not agree with us on this point. For sale at

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co's.,
Jan. 2. Corner Sixth and Woodsts.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN

JUDSON & FLANEGIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

A FAIR OFFER TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

LIVER COMPLAINT.

HERE is the certificate of an individual who has had a diseased liver for 8 years, and by using SELLERS' LIVER PILL has been effectually c